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October 20, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

Her War Net

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The Woman Citizen

A Journal of Democracy

Official Organ of the 2,000,000 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

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OCTOBER 27

in the

WOMAN'S PARADE

Under the Direction of the
New York State Woman Suffrage Party

March If You Never Marched Before

Find Your Place in the Long Line

OCTOBER 27

THE WOMAN'S PARADE

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 20, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

From President Wilson

PRESIDENT WILSON has again shown his concern in the outcome of the New York suffrage campaign in a marked manner. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has just made public a letter written by him. It follows:

The White House,
Washington. *13 October, 1917.*

My dear Mrs. Catt:

May I not express to you my very deep interest in the campaign in New York for the adoption of woman suffrage, and may I not say that I hope that no voter will be influenced in his decision with regard to this great matter by anything the so-called pickets may have done here in Washington? However justly they may have laid themselves open to serious criticism, their action represents, I am sure, so small a fraction of the women of the country who are urging the adoption of woman suffrage that it would be most unfair and argue a narrow view to allow their actions to prejudice the cause itself. I am very anxious to see the great State of New York set a great example in this matter.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

The President has before now shown the country the advantage of discriminating judgment and fairness in the handling of this question. Taking the position that he does, it is difficult to see how the narrowest New York voter will be able to hide behind a picket as an excuse for not voting for woman suffrage on November 6.

Her War Net

WAR nets are one of today's devices for meeting today's submarine dangers. Among their functions is that of holding back the prowlers of the high seas from those harbors beyond which the fires of democracy still burn. They interpose a protective screen between the destroyer without and the harbor within.

So, too, political power can interpose a protection for the home when the hands of men with home interests at heart are strengthened by the hands of women with those same interests at heart. Everybody knows that woman wants the vote for the protection of home and children. Political power is for her the war net with which she can to some extent at least ward off the most insidious foes of home and family. It rests with New York men to secure this power to New York women by voting "Yes" on the woman suffrage amendment on November 6.

When the Antis Retracted

IN a letter printed in a New York paper on October 6, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, referring to Mrs. Catt's warning to her recent calumniators, says that in 1915 Mrs. Catt wrote a similar letter to the Executive Committee of the Man Suffrage Association Opposed, etc.

She did. And for the same reason. Namely, that slanderous falsehoods were being circulated about her by that body of chivalrous gentlemen.

Mr. Wheeler says further that the suit was not brought. What he omits to say is the reason it was not brought. The reason was immediate retraction and suppression of the slander to whose circulation he and his Committee had been party.

In evidence note this quotation from Mr. Wheeler's letter to Mrs. Catt: "The reference to you in the original leaflet to which you specifically object was given on what was thought to be good authority. But inasmuch as you denied the statement imputed to you, we withdrew the leaflet from circulation."

Our readers will, we think, find joy in the contrast between this lame limp and Mr. Wheeler's swagger of October 6.

A Straw

UNSOLICITED, the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts has adopted a suffrage plank. It is a square plank, too: "We favor the extension of suffrage to women."

This is one straw among many that show the direction of the wind. Three years ago, all that the Massachusetts Democratic Convention would do, in response to the most urgent solicitation, was to declare itself in favor of submitting the question to the voters. What has happened since then? In the course of these three years, women have been given the ballot in ten States of the Union, and in Canada and Russia; and the British House of Commons has voted for woman suffrage seven to one. Two years ago a suffrage amendment was heavily defeated in Massachusetts; but the local backset has been more than outweighed by the enormous advance in the nation-wide movement and the world-wide movement, during the same time. At all events, this seems to be the opinion of the Democratic leaders in the Bay State; and the change that has been going on in the minds of their most thoughtful constituents.

A. S. B.

Suffrage

THE Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association is completing plans for one of the busiest conventions ever held by that body, to be held at Beloit, Nov. 14-15. Mrs. Stephen Radford, of Oshkosh, chairman of the program committee, is preparing an unusually strong program which will deal with important suffrage questions, chief of which will be the federal amendment. The convention will be entertained by the Beloit association, a new and lively member of the state organization. Miss Mary E. Houston is president of the Beloit association. Mrs. D. B. Worthington, first vice-president of the Beloit association, has been made chairman of the arrangements for the convention.

The Wisconsin women have adopted a unique plan of financing their campaign work. A "Freedom Party" has been suggested as one method of solving the perplexing financial problem. Each hostess invites three friends to her home for an afternoon of bridge whist or knitting work for the Red Cross, at which light refreshments are served. Each member of the party of four, including the hostess, brings fifty cents, making $2 as the contribution for the state treasury. The three guests then entertain twelve persons, each of whom will be expected to bring fifty cents for the suffrage campaign fund, making an additional $6. This process is continued, each of the nine guests inviting three additional women to a "Freedom Party" at her home. The contributions received from the third series of "Freedom Parties" will net $18, making a total of $26 for the three parties. The proposal has been accepted so readily that state leaders hope to see at least one "Freedom Party" held in each town and hamlet during the next year.

THE trials through which Ohio suffragists have gone in recent months in defending their right to use the limited suffrage granted by the state Legislature has served to arouse keen interest in the state convention, which will be held at Dayton Oct. 24-25. Dayton suffragists are making elaborate plans for the entertainment of the convention.

Perhaps the most important matter to be considered will be the report of the political committee, which will present in outline its recommendations for the work of the coming year. Especial consideration will be given to work on behalf of the federal amendment. The first evening will be marked by a dinner at the headquarters, the Miami Hotel, during which short addresses will be delivered by noted persons. On the following day the suffragists will take luncheon at the community hall of one of the big manufacturing plants of the city. H. M. Waite, business manager for Dayton, will give the address of welcome at the convention.

THE Equal Suffrage Association, of Birmingham, Alabama, has organized a "You-Knit" Unit of the Red Cross. Though still very new, a large membership has enrolled and heavy demands have been made on the supply of wool to be given out. An impetus is given to the flying knitting needles by the reading of letters "from the front," which present graphic pictures of scenes "over there."

THE women of the United States demonstrated their fitness as fiscal agents for Uncle Sam in the first Liberty Bond campaign, many millions of dollars of bonds having been disposed of by the women salesmen. This does not include, of course, millions of dollars invested in the bonds by the women themselves. In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and the larger cities thousands of women, the most of them active suffragists, helped to make the first bond campaign a brilliant success. Now that a bigger goal has been set, many thousands of suffragists are preparing their plans for an even bigger drive on the sale of Liberty Bonds.

The millions of dollars the women of the United States will put into the work of winning the war will make them by far the heaviest contributors to the success of the fight for democracy, inasmuch as they are giving their husbands, sons, and brothers to the war as well as money and time and labor in various branches of war work. When the taxes for the war are levied women will be heavy contributors.

THE University of Nevada has established the precedent for a "husband and wife professorship." When J. A. Nyswander, assistant professor of mathematics at the university, receives his call to Government service there will be no break in the work of the year at the university, as Mrs. Nyswander has been appointed to fill her husband's position, in the event of his leaving. Mrs. Nyswander is well fitted to hold the position, as she was a teacher of mathematics before her marriage.

THE Nebraska State Suffrage Convention will not be called until December, the state association prefering to wait until after the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention, at Washington, Dec. 12 to 15. By that time the work and plans of the national body for the ensuing year, the result of the New York State campaign and something further of the progress of the Federal amendment will be known. Nebraska will outline its policy accordingly.

ARMY camps will be the main topic for discussion at the mass meeting which will open the annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held at Hartford, Nov. 14 and 15. Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Morals, a committee of the Connecticut Council of National Defense, will be the speaker.

One of the phases of defense work which will engage the attention of the Connecticut suffragists during the next few weeks is co-operating with the Travelers Aid Society. This society is organizing a service to aid the families and relatives of the soldiers who may be able to visit Camp Devins at Ayer. The suffragists will endeavor to find some person, in those towns not already having a representative of the Travelers Aid, who will co-operate with the society in this special service. Mrs. Edward G. Porritt will act as chairman of this particular phase of the work.

INDIANA suffragists took advantage of the attempt of a "taxpayer," who instituted the action to prevent the women of the state from voting under the Presidential Suffrage Bill, passed last winter, to entertain their friends with a delightful bit of "Mellow Drama," which depicted in a graphic way the local situation. The plot of the playlet consisted of some clever satire on the taxpayer seeking relief from the terrible financial burden that would result from the purchase of a few more ballot boxes. The story dealt with the efforts of Bill Suffrage to marry Lindy Anna on Nov. 6.

Members of the cast were: Mrs. Myron R. Green, as Lindy Anna; Miss Mary Allerdice, as Bill Suffrage; Mrs. E. W. Felger, as Anti, who opposes the marriage of her niece, Lindy Anna; Miss Sara Lauter, as Sir Dark, the Knight; Mrs. Tarkington Baker, as P. Pull, the father of Lindy; Mrs. James Kalleen, as the minister, and Mrs. Fred Bates Johnson, Mrs. David Fair, Mrs. Joe Rand Beckett as the doctors who sought to determine whether "Bill's" constitution was sound or not.

This skit, which provided twenty minutes of excellent fun and entertainment, was presented during the opening tea with which the Franchise League got its season's program under way.

Summary

RHODE ISLAND'S Equal Suffrage Association has launched its fall and winter campaign with energy. The principal efforts of the suffragists will be devoted to arousing lively and far-reaching interest in the Federal amendment. At the meeting of the executive board last month a definite program of work was mapped out for the coming months. In addition to the unanimous decision to wage a strenuous campaign on behalf of the Federal amendment, the executive board has loaned its state organizer, Miss Mabel E. Orgelman, to New York, for its state campaign. Miss Orgelman had just concluded a strenuous campaign in Maine and goes to New York well prepared for even more active work.

Miss Mary B. Anthony has presented to all of the affiliated leagues a splendid study schedule on civic government. The Rhode Island association also reports the appointment of women to a number of school boards. Miss Ruth Robinson, Chairman of the Board of Health Committee, in Providence, is supervising the disposal of the city's garbage.

Rights of Italian Women

Italian statesmen, having been asked to go a mile in granting new privileges to women, have gone twain. Minister Sacchi has recently introduced a Bill to abolish marital authority—and the Parliamentary Commission has completed it, and added an article "intended to recognize women's right to exercise all liberal professions and be eligible for all posts of public employment except judicial functions, political rights, and the military defense of the State." The Commission will demand among other things that qualified women lawyers may be allowed to practice.

This movement has already received the support of a large number of Deputies, who will present a resolution that if the Government passes the marital authorization abolition bill, it may include the amendments put forward by the Commission.

Suffrage

"HOW goes the battle, sister?" is the cry that reverberates from the fighting line abroad to the fighting line at home. "What is the news on the suffrage front?" comes the query from democracy's soldiers in France to democracy's soldiers in New York.

"Send us the *Woman Citizen* and every scrap of information relating to the campaign," writes Miss Irene C. Boyd of 4 West 92nd Street, New York City, from her post of danger at a United States base hospital with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, to suffragists at home. When the call for nurses came, Miss Boyd was among the first to volunteer, entering into the great struggle for world freedom with the same energy and enthusiasm that had inspired her work for woman's freedom. As one of the election district captains of the New York City Party, Miss Boyd took entire charge of her own district during the census taking, working from early morning till late at night and at the same time preparing to go to France.

FRANCIS M. HUGO, Secretary of New York State, is a staunch supporter of votes for women.

He told the women of the York State Woman Suffrage Party in a speech at a recent mass meeting in Albany that he learned womans usefulness in civic affairs when he was Mayor of Watertown. "Woman's entrance into public life," he said, "cannot fail to have a wholesome effect.

"In France, they saved the nation. In England and Canada they have shown such noble qualities as to win over the government to their cause. In Italy, their Red Cross work has been unsurpassed, while the now famous Russian 'Legion of Death,' has held the whole world in awe and admiration. In this country, the women have been found in the forefront of personal endeavor and sacrifice."

"WE could hardly believe our eyes when we read the other day that Senator Shafroth's bill authorizing the Hawaiian Legislature to confer woman suffrage passed the Senate without one word of protest or debate. Can one imagine American women authorizing the women of Hawaii to confer a right upon their men while we, at the same time, withheld this right from our own husbands and sons?"

A pertinent question from the "Suffrage Department," published every Sunday in the *American* at Austin, Texas; edited by Mrs. A. N. McCallum, President of the Austin Equal Suffrage Association.

"CITY PARTY HEADQUARTERS," as it is known in New York, has also been dubbed the "house of 1,000 committees." This is where plans for reaching the thousands of voters in the country's metropolis are laid. Here hum from morning until night reports of New York City's campaign which is now at fever heat.

Just now it is also the house of 1,000 knitting needles. Balls of brown yarn pop out of every pocket at noon hour, and every waiting stenographer and clerk clicks her needles. The sentry at the door runs off one khaki sweater after another the while she answers questions. Four days each week from twelve to three Mrs. John D. McCutcheon, Chairman of the City Party's knitting team, teaches classes of women and distributes wool. All these garments made by these women are sent direct to the Red Cross.

IN England, according to the London *Morning Post*, a new party, the "National Party," in process of coming into being, is being joined by large numbers of women. This party is to be, as its name implies, national in scope and character. So many women are identified with the new party, which is strong for firm and decided prosecution of the war, etc., that they will issue their own manifesto, addressed to women and signed by women, for which many prominent names have already been sent it.

THE Legislative Council of Indiana Women is lining up for work on the federal amendment. An intensive program was outlined at the annual meeting of the Council held this month at Indianapolis. The Council represents a membership of 80,000 Indiana women.

Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter was re-elected president of the Council at the annual session. She will have as her staff:

Miss Vida Newsom, Columbus, first vice-president; Mrs. Flora Millspaugh, Chesterfield, second vice-president; Mrs. Blanche Foster Boruff, Bedford, third vice-president; Mrs. M. L. Hageman, Muncie, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, Indianapolis, assistant secretary, and Miss Dora Bosart, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Harry Sheridan, Frankfort, directors-at-large.

THE Iowa Equal Suffrage Association in convention at Des Moines, October 9 and 10, reaffirmed the loyalty of Iowa to the National Association in its effort to secure the Federal amendment, pledged its support to the Government in this war, the aid of the women to the Liberty Loan, and to all movements toward conservation.

United States Senator Albert B. Cummins, in addressing the convention, spoke most cordially of his interest in the suffrage movement and especially in the Federal amendment. Senator Cummins told in detail of efforts to secure its passage in the United States Senate, and expressed his confidence in ultimate victory for suffrage.

The Federal amendment was also the theme of the address by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The conservation work that is being carried on and advocated by the National Suffrage Association was also graphically described by Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, a former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and now chairman of the Iowa division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, expressed appreciation of the cordial co-operation the suffragists of Iowa have given in the defense work.

The suffragists took much satisfaction in the report of the treasurer, which showed that the campaign debt had been entirely paid, the state's quota to the National paid and a balance in the treasury. Nearly $8,000 was collected from the counties, organizations and individuals during the year just closing.

In view of the fact that a state constitutional amendment on prohibition will be before the voters October 15, the state suffrage association passed a resolution urging every woman to do her part in getting out the dry vote.

Iowa suffragists have set $10,000 as their budget for the present year and a good part of this was pledged at the convention. At the executive board meeting, which followed the convention, steps were taken to secure a permanent organizer for Iowa, and plans were made for energetic work before the spring primaries to secure as favorable a representation as possible for the next Legislature.

A new finance committee has been formed with Mrs. Ella G. Caldwell, treasurer, as chairman, and Mrs. Homer A. Miller of Des Moines, Mrs. W. E. G. Saunders of Emmetsburg, Mrs. Leona Scott of Burlington, and Mrs. Gardner Cowles of Des Moines as members.

The election resulted in the re-election of Miss Anna B. Lawther of Dubuque to the presidency. She will have as her staff:

Vice-President, Mrs. James A. Devitt of Oskaloosa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. H. McElroy of Des Moines; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Effie McCollum Jones of Webster City; Treasurer, Mrs. Ella G. Caldwell of Adel; First Auditor, Mrs. W. W. Marsh of Waterloo; Second Auditor, Miss Miriam Le Compte, Corydon. District Chairmen were elected as follows: First, Mrs. Pearl Hague of Fairfield; Second, Mrs. Arthur Ficke of Davenport; Third, Mrs. S. T. Spangler of Winthrop; Fourth, Mrs. A. S. McMurray of Oelwein; Fifth, Dr. Cora Williams Choate of Marshalltown; Sixth, Mrs. D. C. Brockman of Ottumwa; Seventh, Mrs. Anna M. Edworthy of Des Moines; Eighth, Mrs. J. C. Moore of Corydon; Ninth, Mrs. Laura Hurd Bailey of Dunlap; Tenth, Mrs. Maud Gilchrist of Pocahontas; Eleventh, Mrs. J. C. Stason of Sioux City.

"We don't Picket, we Pickle" is the new slogan of the suffragists of Mahaska County, Iowa.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Pennsylvania chairman, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Mrs. Charles M. Lea, General Director, Food Conservation Department, Pennsylvania Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Mrs. William G. McAdoo, chairman, Federal Woman's Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Leonard G. Wood, Allegheny County Director, Food Conservation Department, Pennsylvania Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Hon. Lex N. Mitchell, Member 1917 state Legislature; Mr. Charles Edward Russell, Member United States Commission to Russia; and Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, have been invited to speak at the annual state convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in Pittsburgh, November 20, 21 and 22. Tuesday evening, the 20th, a reception will be tendered to all delegates and visiting suffragists. The business sessions will open Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The primaries for nomination of officers will take place Wednesday noon. Wednesday evening a banquet will be held in the ball-room of the William Penn Hotel. Thursday morning and afternoon the sessions will continue at the Chamber of Commerce Building, with election of officers for 1918-1919 at noon. The convention will close with a large public meeting Thursday evening. As the Program Committee has exerted much effort in preparing interesting day sessions and evening meetings, and will incur considerable expense thereby, it is hoped that all delegates will remain in Pittsburgh for all of the convention including the Thursday evening mass meeting.

Summary

The Key to Human Progress

DR. CHARLES A. EATON, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, has been a believer in the justice of woman suffrage for 20 years.

When he was asked for his views on the subject he gave them readily, saying: "The key to human progress is the word democracy. Political power has broadened through the centuries until now in the most advanced countries we have today practical manhood suffrage. It is my firm conviction that this process will go on as resistlessly as a glacial advance until every man and every woman in the civilized world has the vote. In other words, self-government is the key to the future, and it will be impossible to deny the right of self-government to any morally responsible human being. For these reasons I believe that women not only should have the vote, but are going to have it in the not distant future."

DR. SAMUEL ZANE BATTEN of the department of social service and brotherhood of the Baptist Publication Society, the author of "The Christian State" and several books upon Christian sociology, says:

"For years I have believed that women should have the privilege of the ballot, and have spoken on this subject before Legislatures and to the people. I have never heard a real reason why women should not have the ballot equally with men. Every argument against woman suffrage applies equally against male suffrage.

"I believe in democracy—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed—and therefore to be consistent I must believe in woman suffrage.

"I find every saloon keeper, every white slaver, every political groundling, every special interest against woman suffrage; and hence as one who believes in temperance, purity, honesty and progress, I have no difficulty in finding myself with the friends of woman suffrage."

A CLERGYMAN who was converted to suffrage by the pragmatic test is Rev. Louis J. Velte, who was pastor of the Baptist Church in Laramie, Wyoming. "The result of my more than three years in the state has conclusively convinced me that woman suffrage does not bring about the conditions portrayed by the enemies of woman suffrage. The very fact that women vote as well as do the men has brought about in the home life as well as in the general community life an unusual respect for women."

Lutherans Judge Suffrage by Its Record

REV. A. E. ISHAM, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Redlands, Cal., is a strong friend of suffrage. He writes:

"Great numbers of the very best women cast their ballots, and the result has shown the highest order of intelligence and moral discipline. If it were not so Los Angeles would not be as clean a city as it is; it would not have been possible to close out San Francisco's Barbary Coast, the liquor laws would not be so rigidly enforced, the minimum wage for women would not be possible, the eight hour day for women, including nurses, would never have been passed, the workman's compensation law would have failed, and so through the list of beneficial legislation and reform that has made California as well as other western states the example of humanitarian social progress.

"I am in favor of National Woman Suffrage as a Constitutional right for every woman on the same basis as manhood suffrage, and I am grateful for the opportunity to make such a statement."

And in addition Dr. Isham gave the following report of the action of the Redlands Lutheran Clergy:

"At the meeting of the Redlands Ministerial Union, held on April 4, 1917, a resolution was passed unanimously endorsing equal suffrage for women and placing our association on record as endorsing the principle for which your association stands. We also took occasion to commend the splendid work of the women of California for their support of all constructive legislation looking to the betterment of society. The resolution reads:

"'*Be it resolved that this Ministerial Association endorse the Woman Suffrage Movement as a reform to be welcomed and encouraged rather than feared, and that we congratulate the women of our community as well as of the State of California for their splendid and intelligent support of constructive measures looking to the betterment of society, and especially the amelioration of the lot of women who work, and for the protection and conservation of children.*'

"This was discussed thoroughly and passed unanimously."

Rev. William Calvert, of the Lutheran Church of Hutchinson, Kansas, gives his testimony for woman suffrage: "The enemies to which you refer know their day is short, and are making this determined effort to upset the woman suffrage cause. They cannot do it. It is of God and cannot be overthrown. The West is steadily gaining ground. You have our sympathy and prayers. May you be successful everywhere."

Visions of Duty

"Woman Suffrage is going to prevail, and that is a very superficial and ignorant view of it which attributes it to mere social unrest. It is not merely because the women are discontented. It is because the women have seen visions of duty, and that is something which we not only cannot resist, but if we be true Americans, we do not wish to resist."—*Woodrow Wilson.*

The Spirit of Democracy

By Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

"Democracy is not merely a form of government; it is a great spiritual force emanating from the heart of the Infinite, permeating the universe and transforming the lives of men and women until the day comes when it shall take possession of them and shall govern their lives. Then will men be fitted to lift their faces to the source from whence the spirit of democracy flows, and answer back in the spirit, in their recognition of that fundamental principle of democracy: 'One is our Father, even God, and we are members one of another.' And as soon as the spirit of democracy takes possession of us, we shall not quibble as to whether it is male or female, bond or free, Jew or Greek! We shall recognize only that every child has an equal right with every other human child of God, in the things that belong to God. Liberty, Justice, Freedom belong alike to God's human children."

Suffrage Satisfies

"WOMAN Suffrage in the Northwest is a closed issue," writes Dr. Frank Newhall White, Associate Superintendent of the Congregational Conference in Washington. "So satisfied are the people of this region with the results that in all my traveling I have not met a single person who would think of reverting to former conditions."

And the Superintendent of Congregational Missions, Rev. W. B. Gray of Wyoming, adds, "I believe the West is setting the East an example she may well follow, in giving the women full right of suffrage."

Rev. John Ralph Voris, now of Manhattan, Kansas, who had been Congregational pastor for three years in Wyoming, testifies his belief "that it has been woman suffrage that has brought the Western States to the forefront so rapidly."

For Righteousness' Sake

HIS EMINENCE, JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS

IN a reply to a direct question concerning the Church's attitude, His Eminence, James, Cardinal Gibbons, under date of March 27, 1914, stated: "The Church has taken no official attitude on the subject but leaves the matter to the good judgment of her children as to what they think best. The statement that the Church is opposed to the enfranchisement of women is incorrect."

On February 14, 1917, Cardinal Gibbons received a delegation of Catholic suffragists from the cities of New York, Jersey City, Boston, Washington and Baltimore.

At the close of the private audience the Cardinal was approached by a representative of the Baltimore *Sun* with the query, "Has your Eminence been converted?" The Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore answered: "It is hard for one who has held decided views on a subject for fifty years to change those views. However, to err is human, to persist in error is wrong. The question of woman suffrage is one of far-reaching importance. Woman's influence in the world is constantly increasing. Women have done far more than men to civilize and Christianize the world." (Turning to the suffragists) "I make no promises, ladies, but my mind is open to conviction and I shall give the subject earnest thought."

AMONG Catholic dignitaries who have used their judgment in favor of woman suffrage is Archbishop Patrick Riordan, of San Francisco, who urged the California women to vote in order to "make California a model state and hand down to their children a tradition of righteousness and of unselfish patriotism."

Then there is the Right Rev. Paul P. Rhode, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, who told the Chicago Catholic women officially not only to vote but "to let no other motive actuate them when entering the polling place than the welfare of the state, the good of society and above all the protection of the family life of the nation and of sound principles."

THE Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, late rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, New York, said to the men of his city: "To say that the exercise of the right to vote will mean that a woman must neglect her home duties is to utter a smug commonplace that shows how little given to reflection we are. . . . Purify your social life, but do not be guilty of the stupidity of saying that the exercise of the right to vote would degrade any virtuous woman in the world. As long as you send your daughters out into the busy market place with all of its dangers and expect them to escape the pitfalls which are, alas, too common, please do not commit intellectual suicide by declaring that they cannot vote because their modesty or reserve might suffer."

THE pastor of the Sacred Heart Church at Dobbs Ferry, the Rev. John Talbot Smith, has announced himself as an advocate of woman suffrage.

IN an address before the Warburton Suffrage Club of Yonkers Father Smith said that he believed the salvation of this country depends upon the women.

"The cause of suffrage is bound to win," he said, "because the Almighty has taken up the cause and because in the most substantial parts of government to-day the men have utterly and absolutely failed.

"Their failure as regards the question of drink is terrible. I am not a teetotaler nor a prohibitionist, but I was staggered when I read that two thousand millions of dollars was the drink bill of the United States in 1913. When I saw that one statement I succumbed to the cause of suffrage.

"The men had failed absolutely and I argued that another force was necessary to change the situation. Naturally I turned to the women, because they are the greatest sufferers in the drink question.

"In the next century I feel it will be the honor, privilege and the delight of the women to settle all these questions. It sounds like a dream, but it will come true with the help of Providence."

FATHER JOHN L. BELFORD, speaking in favor of woman suffrage on the platform of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, declared: "I have voted for thirty years, but very often I have felt like going home when I saw men at the polls who knew no more about casting their ballot than about regulating the interior of the sun. If the average woman is not better fitted to cast her vote than the ordinary man I see about the polling places, then I will go back and sit down. I believe that next November women are going to obtain the privilege they seek. I believe that if they do acquire it they will exercise the right not merely well but nobly, and that there are certain evils which they will not brook."

AT the Catholic prohibition conference organized August 5, 1914, at Niagara Falls, this unique plank was inserted in the platform there adopted: "Equal suffrage, with the provision that all persons convicted of intoxication be disfranchised for five years."

FATHER MALLOY, from New Zealand, in speaking of equal suffrage conditions in his country, says that the nuns of New Zealand

RIGHT REV. MGR. JOSEPH F. MOONEY,
Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New York

convents vote, and they are surely not considered unfeminine and unladylike. "They do not neglect their prayers or their schools or their charities when they go to the polls, and, on the other hand, they keep in closer touch with the affairs of the country and reap the benefits of its government."

MONSIGNOR MOONEY says: "There is no reason whatever why any woman in the Church should not advocate Votes for Women, so long as she does it in an orderly, lawful way. Whatever has been said on the subject by priests and members of the hierarchy has been said by them as individuals."

"THERE is no argument against equal suffrage," according to Dr. J. Elliot Rose of the Catholic Church, Chicago, Ill., and he adds: "When you carry the war into the enemy's country and demand an argument against votes for women that does not apply equally to votes for men, you get only inconclusive vaporings."

To these opinions may be added the testimony from experience of Archbishop Redwood of Wellington, New Zealand, who says: "Women have had the vote in New Zealand for many years, and it has been proved that they use it wisely and judiciously, and for the greatest common good; and if anything they are better wives and home conservers."

"IT is quite plain," says the Rev. George Searle of San Francisco, Cal., "that with regard to moral questions the interests of morality would be advanced by woman suffrage."

The Test of Time

THE test of time only strengthens faith in the good of woman suffrage, according to H. Cummiskey, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church in the diocese of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

(*Continued on page 308*)

When Religion Joins with Experience

Diocese of Harrisburg.
THE BISHOP'S HOUSE,
321 North Front Street.

TO the Editor of the *Woman Citizen:*
I am pleased to answer your inquiry, because I hold firmly that woman suffrage is woman honored, woman respected, and woman trusted.

Normal men want women with them at the polls, as normal men consult their wives, and constantly make use of their judgment. Normal women wish to bear their fair share of national and local government and, not desiring official position, will not shirk it if chosen for duty. The prejudiced and ignorant of both sexes try to keep women weak and servile. Christianity's great pride is the elevation of all women everywhere, and therefore *Religion* joins with *Experience* in the prayerful persistent urging of this great and coming electoral reform.

Yours very truly,
JAMES H. DARLINGTON.
October 6, 1917.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE in the West has been taken most seriously and exercised most conscientiously. In so far as I am able to judge, and I am as familiar with the facts and conditions as any other intelligent citizen, the results have been highly satisfactory, a real moral uplift and inspiration, while reports to the contrary are, in my opinion, baseless and untrue.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) P. T. ROWE,
(Bishop of Alaska).

IN regard to woman suffrage in Utah, where I have lived for ten years, its effect is wholly beneficent. The women vote in at least as great a proportion as the men. We have few "bad" women in the state except Salt Lake, Ogden and a couple of mining towns. Here I have never heard any reference to or evidence of their special activity in politics.

Woman suffrage has meant that the polling places are much more respectable and cleaner than in my experience in the East.

Women vote here as the perfectly natural thing—as they should.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) PAUL JONES,
(Bishop of Utah).

I AM glad to testify that, having lived for twenty years in Colorado and Utah, and having watched as well as I could the working of woman suffrage, I am heartily in favor of it. I cannot see that the exercise of the ballot, with all that goes with it, has any detrimental influence on the home. On the contrary, I believe the sense of responsibility tends to make women more truly devoted to the fundamental duties of life. And we know that, as regards consistent adherence to ideals, women today can teach most men an important lesson. Not only the tax-paying women, but the working women have a stake in the country. They, as well as their more prosperous sisters, should be made to feel that their service carries with it dignity.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) BENJAMIN BREWSTER.
(Bishop of Maine).

UPON the issue of woman's vote in civil affairs some of the Episcopal clergymen of New York City are not slow to see that New York is behind the times and needs woman suffrage, "not only in the interests of women, but also for the credit of New York."

The following expression of belief in woman suffrage has been stated in the most practical manner possible.

"When the suffrage amendment is submitted to the people of New York we clergymen of the

BISHOP DARLINGTON

Episcopal Church propose to vote for it." This statement was signed by Dr. John G. Bacchus, rector emeritus of the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn; Dr. Frederic W. Norris, rector of St. Matthew's, Brooklyn; Dr. Robert Rogers, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn; Dr. Spencer S. Roche, canon of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, and Mr. Bartlett of Christ Church Chapel, Red Hook.

At a meeting of the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector, the following resolution, proposed by Thomas I. Chadbourne, Jr., was adopted:

"Be it resolved that the Public Forum favors granting the franchise to women in the state of New York.

"Be it further resolved that as a body this Forum urges each of its members who favor woman suffrage to urge and aid the cause in their respective election districts at the coming election."

DR. ARTHUR HUNT, professor of ethics in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, Chelsea Square, New York, says: "I am doing what I can in a practical way to further the cause of equal suffrage, especially with a view to the coming election. So, of course, I am glad to be put on record as both a hearty believer in and a worker for votes for women.

"At this late day you will hardly expect me to add to the many clear and convincing statements another list of reasons for believing in such a cause. The same reasons which justify my own use of the ballot seem to apply with equal force to the moral right of the vast majority of women—and as for the practical expediency of extending to them the legal right it seems to me that both from the point of view of experience and from that of the current situation there is good reason to believe that we are in peculiar need of just the forces which such an extension of the ballot would bring into the field at this time."

FROM Dr. Howard Melish of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, comes this confession of faith:

"The suffrage movement is a moral and spiritual force entirely apart from the merits of the issue. It has created a new atmosphere in which a discussion of serious social and moral problems, long tabooed, is possible and worth while. Women in large numbers are now aroused to the significance of the community, and are educating themselves to take an intelligent part in its affairs. The moral forces making for decent government have been reenforced tremendously by the aroused interest of womankind. If such good is a by-product of the movement *for* the suffrage we have a right to expect greater good to come from the use by women *of* the suffrage."

THE rector of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. J. Clarence Jones, is for votes for women because the State needs women's votes.

"The law of democracy which has brought about the enfranchisement of men is now about to thrust the ballot into the hands of women. The considerations which led to placing the responsibility of voting upon all male citizens now place the same responsibility upon women whether they all welcome it or not One of the fundamental doctrines of democracy is that of individual responsibility. In the final reckoning this can be avoided by none, whatever their sex may be. The state needs and must have the votes of women in the settlement of many questions affecting the home, education, temperance, etc. It is a patriotic call to the heart of American womanhood."

No Discrimination

REV. CHARLES FAGNANI, Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature at Union Theological Seminary, writes:

"I believe in woman suffrage because I believe in democracy. I believe in democracy because I believe in man (that is, men and women). Government of, for, and by the people necessarily involves equal participation of all adult individuals, with no more discrimination as to sex than there would be discrimination based on height, complexion, length of hair or number of teeth."

Universalists for Suffrage

The state convention of Universalists, meeting in All Souls Church, Brooklyn, on October 11, passed a resolution heartily endorsing equal suffrage. The opening words of the resolution were unequivocal: "We believe in votes for women."

Justice, and No Compromise

The following resolution, introduced by Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, was adopted by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, July 4, 1917:

WHEREAS, *The Central Conference of American Rabbis recognizes the justice of thoroughgoing democracy, and*

WHEREAS, *The Central Conference of American Rabbis recognizes that in a country which upholds democratic ideas and principles it is unethical and unjust to shut out women from active participation in choosing its leaders, and*

WHEREAS, *The Jewish people have reason to know the hardship and bitterness of unjust and proscriptive political discrimination, and*

WHEREAS, *In peace and in war women have always shown their loyalty, patriotism and eagererness to serve their country in every possible way, be it*

RESOLVED, *That we, American Rabbis in Central Conference assembled, hereby feel it to be our solemn duty as ethical leaders of our various communities, preachers of a religion which has stood throughout the centuries for justice and righteousness, to assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country.*

RABBI LOUIS J. KOPOLD

"I BELIEVE in suffrage for women in America, because I believe in justice," wrote Rabbi Louis Kopold of Buffalo, on Oct. 2.

"It is true that to give the vote to the women of our land can be proved to be socially expedient; but I refuse to descend to mere expediency as the basis of suffrage, when the fundamental appeal of Justice should demand the sympathetic hearing and support of every fair-minded and social-minded American citizen.

"Suffrage for women is just and I CHALLENGE ANY MAN TO QUOTE A SINGLE INSTANCE IN THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION WHEN A THING THAT WAS JUST DID NOT ALSO PROVE TO BE SOCIALLY BENEFICIAL.

"Suffrage is just. It is, moreover, inevitable—and some day, soon, it will prove to America as a nation its high social value."

RABBI NATHAN KRASS of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "The minister stands primarily for 'righteousness and justice.' Hence he cannot make the compromises that others make. Believing in justice the minister must not hesitate to stand for justice, even at the risk of unpopularity. Woman suffrage is only one way to restore political justice in our democracy. A democracy means a rule of the people. Women are just as much a constituent part of the people as are the men. In real democracy the government derives its power from the consent of the governed. It is plain that women ought to have a voice in determining how they shall be governed.

RABBI HORACE J. WOLF,
Rochester, N. Y.

"From a purely practical point of view it is also plain that there are many problems that come within the purview of government which women can solve much more satisfactorily than men, by virtue of their peculiar gifts along certain lines. The problems of housing, of sanitation, of morals specifically, can be tackled and conquered by the women because they have not been so hardened in the practical hurly-burly of life and because their vision is still illumined by sentiment that makes intuitively for the right.

"Women will inject a moral element into politics. That coarse corruption associated with bar-rooms and dens of vice will be removed. Refinement and purity will take their place and a much higher tone and a loftier spirit will soon be manifest. The cheap talk about the desertion of the home if women get the ballot is inane. Voting takes place at such long intervals that the home will not suffer at all.

"True democracy demands equal suffrage."

RABBI RUDOLPH J. COFFEE, Ph. D. of Chicago, bears this testimony: "From my observations, both in this state and California, I can assure you that woman has a wholesome influence in politics. While in California, on four different occasions since women have been voting, I made extensive inquiries and have yet to find a single individual who would deprive women of the vote and return to former conditions."

Rabbi Joseph Havesh says: "The women voters of Chicago use the vote much more intelligently than do the men. The campaign for pure politics is led by the best types of women. As a result of woman suffrage the forces working for moral improvement have been greatly strengthened."

Rabbi Jacob Nieto, of San Francisco, California, sees a "marked change" in that state since women got the vote. Women are developing an efficiency for studying and handling problems of public importance. "You may say to the East," he writes, "it is well with the West."

Rabbi Meyer, of San Francisco, echoes the same statement and strengthens it by adding that there is "a deepening of civic sensibility since women have voted.

Rabbi Felix Levy and Rabbi Samuel Cohen of Chicago, are convinced of the moral value of suffrage in their city. "Good mothers and good wives," says Rabbi Cohen of Zion Temple, "use the ballot for the purpose of protecting their homes and children—and in some instances even their husbands—against the spread of the contagion of immorality."

RABBI STEPHEN WISE,
A Progressive Advocate of Suffrage

RABBI HORACE J. WOLF of Rochester, N. Y., who presented the woman suffrage resolution to the Central Conference of Rabbis has just said:

"I WANT to pay tribute to the tireless courage and splendid persistence of the women who are working for the suffrage cause. I have watched them come up smiling after their defeat in New York state and elsewhere. I have seen them resume their struggle the next morning after an unsuccessful election with an unflagging vigor that ought to win admiration even from their opponents. If men could be rallied to the fight for clean government as these women have gathered, year in and year out, to the cause of complete democracy, American politics would cease to be a byword. I welcome this opportunity to express my great respect for their fighting qualities."

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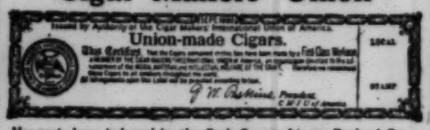


Has again been indorsed by the Cook County Liquor Dealers' Convention at North Side Turner Hall

Are the Liquor Dealers Living Up to Their Promises and Laws?

Patronize HOME INDUSTRY and PROTECT YOUR OWN BUSINESS INDUSTRIES

You do not know when you may need your neighbor's vote

Member United States Brewers' Association

ALL ABOARD FOR THE STATE CONVENTION

I take pleasure in advising our members that arrangements have been made with The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for special train, Chicago to Rock Island for the exclusive accommodation of members, their families and friends.

OUR ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED SPECIAL TRAIN will be made up of baggage car, the latest type of steel coaches (with tables for card playing) and observation car and will leave Chicago from Union Passenger Station, Canal & Adams Streets, at 1 P. M., Monday, September 25th, arriving Rock Island about 5:30 P. M.

Returning, special will leave Rock Island Wednesday P. M., September 27th, so as to arrive in Chicago before midnight. (Exact time of departure will be announced later.)

Tickets can be purchased in Chicago at city ticket office, 52 W. Adams Street (Marquette Bldg.), and at Union Passenger Station, Canal & Adams Streets.

Arrangements have been made for entertainment enroute and it is hoped that all going to the convention will go on our special train.

FRED ROHDE,
Chairman, Trans. Committee.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED IN IOWA BY WET COUNTIES

Official Count Shows That Four Wet Counties on the Mississippi River Defeated Wish of 48 Other Counties to Enfranchise Women.

"Forty-eight of the 99 counties in Iowa," says the Woman's Journal, official organ of the Equal Suffrage Association, and not at all committed to the dry cause, "gave majorities for suffrage in the recent campaign. Four adjoining counties on the Mississippi River, Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott, gave a greater majority against the suffrage amendment than did the entire state.

"These counties, where there is strong liquor sentiment, went against suffrage by a majority of 10,621. The entire state defeated the amendment by a majority of 10,341."

The returns also show that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and tenth Congressional districts voted against suffrage, while the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh returned a majority for it.

Everywhere throughout the state the majorities against woman suffrage were in the wet strongholds.

REVEALS MOTIVE FOR SUFFRAGE

"Happening to be in the good town of Gallatin, Mo., one day last week, I concluded to spend an hour or two at the chautauqua meeting," said Wesley I. Hyland, of St. Louis, at the Raleigh.

"Gallatin has long been famous as one of the great chautauqua centers of the United States, and many of the foremost orators of the country go there every season. A very large and intelligent audience was present at the session I attended and were listeners to a most extraordinary speech delivered by Judge Alden, of Massachusetts. His theme was 'The Needs of the Hour,' and the way he handled present-day problems made everybody sit up and take notice. Declaring himself opposed at heart to woman suffrage, Judge Alden asserted that he would, nevertheless, do what he could for that cause on the single ground that it would hasten the doom of the liquor traffic in America. Give women the ballot, he said, and inside the next four years there would not be a licensed saloon from ocean to ocean.

"This declaration, uttered with great fire and dramatic effort, caused all the Hughes supporters in the assemblage to cheer vociferously. It especially appealed to them, because of the Republican candidate's recent declaration in favor of enfranchising women all over the United States through an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"I may say that throughout the entire Western country it has become generally recognized that Mr. Hughes' interest in votes for women cloaks a far greater interest in a cause that lies nearer his heart—that is to say, national prohibition. A short cut to

A part of a page taken from the Champion of Fair Play. It gives its own interpretation of the cause of suffrage defeat in Iowa and for the woman's majority for Hughes in the presidential elections of 1916.

A Story That

Liberty, Justice, Progress

Volume 4, No. 6 November 25, 1913 Price 10 Cents

Woman Suffrage in Illinois proved disastrous to the Liquor and Brewery interests at the recent Election. It will eventually prove so wherever it is tried.

These ... taken fro... journals ... ests of ... from he... press. ... of what ... selves ... suffrage. ... ment.

THE N... is a liquor ... in Butte, ... on a bu... equal suf...

PROGR... REFLEC... organ of ... Liquor ... It fough... urging a... out and ...

THE ... FAIR PL... gan of ... Illinois.

SUFFRAGE DEFEAT LAID TO RUM MEN

Women to Get Even by Joining War Prohibition Advocates

LOBBYISTS DENOUNCED

"MALT" SAYS IT FEARS SUFFRAGE

New York Interest Circulates Leaflet—Says Women's Vote Would Kill Industry.

Adolph Keitel, whose letterhead reads "Malt, 18 Broadway, New York," is circulating a letter-circular dated Feb. 15 with the following paragraph among others:

"Woman suffrage in the State of New York, which is now freely predicted, will, it is greatly feared, also place the State in the prohibition column in a few years. THIS WOULD KILL THE MALTING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES."

This letter circular was recently sent by an unknown person to the woman suffrage headquarters in Rochester.

Brewery and Liquor Interests Fight Massachusetts Wo...

Politicians of Both Parties in Bay State Against Suffrage. Few Come Out in the Open to Oppose It.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday.—Massachusetts will decide against woman suffrage in the coming election in the opinion of most of the leading politicians of the various parties. The republicans and democrats at their conventions in Boston on Saturday refused to incorporate suffrage planks in their platforms and it is known that the democratic leaders, despite recent speeches of Governor Walsh in which he expressed the belief that women should vote, have passed word out quietly to roll up a heavy vote against suffrage.

Heads of the suffrage organizations have been pleading for months with the leaders of the republican party to have the convention which was held on Saturday go on record as in favor of suffrage, but even discussion of the subject was discouraged at the convention.

Had the progressive party survived it probably would have cast a big vote for suffrage, but its leaders who were most active in the suffrage movement seem to have forgotten it in their desire to bring about a defeat of the democrats in November.

The brewery and liquor interests have been fighting suffrage hard for months and have. It is said, are largely responsible for the antagonistic attitude of the democratic party. Mayor James M. Curley, a representative of Shune of May 1 says editorially

Rum and the Woman Vote.

It is said in Springfield that the liquor legislators hope to repeal the woman suffrage act. We do not doubt that they hope to repeal it. It is not improbable that they will try. It is not impossible that they will succeed. It is not likely, but not impossible.

The woman vote threatens the liquor business in this state.

The damnable interference of liquor with the political processes of the state has been revealed, but never so baldly as this reveals it. It is proposed to disfranchise citizens to keep saloons in existence.

We hope, we even believe, that if even an attempt be made to do this thing for this purpose, powerful agencies in Illinois will devote themselves unremittingly to the task of exposing and fighting rum and its work with such energy and vigor as will make filthy Sundays seem like a composed man little interested in the subject.

LIQUOR DEALERS WI... ANTI-SUFFRAGE F...

Penna. Federation Pledges A... Influence Against Con... tional Amendment

WANT BUSINESS CL...

READING, Pa...

It was late today before ... tion of the eleventh annual ... the Pennsylvania Federation ... Dealers looked out. The other ... tion taken, as admitted by ... the convention, is to co... state, effect of the work of the ... League and the Anti-Saloon ... kindred bodies.

The entire business session ... All the influence of the ... federation will be thrown ... constitutional amendment ... women the ballot. Each ... tion which is a member of the ... will in obedience to the ... three passed, wage war against ... wholesale dealers, who violate ... is understood that the ... tions will aid in financing ... frage campaign.

The following resolutions ... ed: Indorsement of the ... encouraging the employment of ... by all of the dealers, both ... wholesale, and the universal ... blue label, to continue the ... forth previously to eliminate ... dealers, both members of the ... and others not allied with it, ... holders of licenses and those ... organization, to ask the ... and lend all possible assistance ... authorities in an effort to ... letters of the law to justice ... the business clean, open and ... proach.

LIQUOR DEALERS HA...

State Journal Says ... Suffrage Wo...

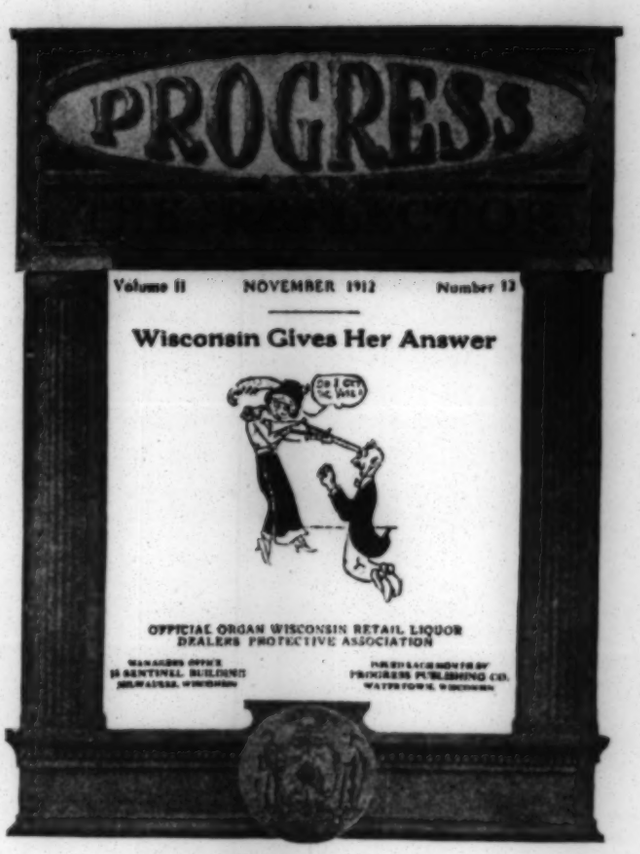
t Tells Itself

e facsimiles have been from the pages of three s devoted to the inter- f liquor dealers and headlines in the daily They are statements t liquor dealers them- think about woman e. They need no com-

NATIONAL FORUM quor journal, published e, Montana. It carried bitter campaign against ufrage.

GRESS AND THE ECTOR is the official of the Wisconsin Retail Dealers' Association. ght votes for women, all liquor men to get d vote against suffrage.

CHAMPION OF PLAY is the official or- the liquor dealers of


PROGRESS
Volume II NOVEMBER 1912 Number 12
Wisconsin Gives Her Answer
Do I Get the Vote?
OFFICIAL ORGAN WISCONSIN RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

PROGRESS
AND THE REFLECTOR
AN EDUCATIONAL AND PRACTICAL JOURNAL
Covering Every Phase of the Retail and Wholesale Liquor and Brewing Industries.
Official Organ of the State Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

Volume II WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN No. 9

GIVE BALLOT TO WOMEN AND INDUSTRY GOES TO SMASH

Suffragette Movement in Wisconsin Threatens Various Industries—Not Wanted by Majority of Women But Forced Into It—Means Prohibition and Loss of Vast Sums to Manufacturer, Dealer and Workingman.

Have you stopped to think what it means to you for the women of Wisconsin to secure the ballot? Have you thought over the problem from a commercial standpoint? Have you considered what it means when women of Wisconsin can vote on every question that comes up? Can you imagine what it means to the brewery industry, to the saloon trade, to the farmer, to the manufacturer, to the dealer and to the workingman? Do you know what it means to the thousands and thousands of homes in which happiness and content now reigns?

These are only a few of the unlimited number of questions that might be asked concerning the woman suffrage movement which is now being worked to a standstill in Wisconsin by persons who refuse to work for honor or glory, but who insist upon being paid for their services. And some of them receive huge sums for traveling about in state in Wisconsin, addressing meetings, attracting women away from the husbands and families and from their homes. These professional agitators who seek to disrupt the domestic joys which invade the homes are not satisfied with a salary of $10 a week or even $25 a week, and one woman who makes an easy living by delivering lectures declares that she be paid $400 a month and expenses. And her expense account runs up to a tidy sum each month. It is a great game these women are playing.

And such are the women who are hounding for the ballot, who want to replace men in politics and worldly affairs, who want the right to say whether the farmer should continue to grow corn, and barley, and rye, these are the women who want other women to leave the babies in the care of maids or little brothers and sisters while the mothers get

—Lee.

expected to go to the polls and tell professional politicians more how to conduct the affairs of the village, town, city, state and country.

Think it over!

To begin with, all the women of Wisconsin are not after the ballot and do not favor woman suffrage. It is the clamor of but a few. A majority of women in Wisconsin—and in other states—love their homes too well; are too domesticated to "go around the streets hunting and begging for votes. There are women who adore their children and love them too well to leave them in the care of strangers. But some are almost forced into this fight for the ballot. The recently formed women's anti league, neither home nor children, talk, many women into be-

A front page of the same

A BUFFALO SALOON ON ELECTION DAY, 1915

"Said Neil Bonner, president of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, to the members of the New Jersey Liquor Dealers' Protective Association: 'Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, has declared that he proposes to vote to give the ballot to women. I want to say to you that I, as president of the retail liquor dealers' organization of this country intend to vote against giving women the ballot.'

"The implication of which is that in the opinion of Neil Bonner, the President of the United States isn't so much of a much as compared with the president of the Retail Liquor Dealers of the United States. President Bonner's modesty is on a par with his discretion."
—From the Newark Evening News of October 9, 1915.

ELIZABETH, N. J. JOURNAL SEPTEMBER 4, 1915

THIS IS VERY SIGNIFICANT.

It has been disputed whether woman suffrage aids prohibition. The fact, however, that those who defend an overstrained liquor business in this State are also antagonizing woman suffrage openly is very significant. It is certain from their actions that the liquor people are fully convinced that the ballot in the hands of women will make harder lines for the booze trade.

The activity of the liquor interests in this State against woman suffrage, in fact, has shifted the fight from one for and against suffrage to one for and against the domineering of the liquor business over everything else in the State of interest to it as a commonwealth or to its people. The fight from now on will be made to decide whether rum shall rule New Jersey. Even those who took small interest in suffrage will take some interest in the issue the question of woman suffrage has raised. The liquor people are forcing the fight, not on suffrage, but on their right to rule.

NEW YORK PRESS

LIQUOR THREATS AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Rum Forces May Line Up to Fight New York State Campaigners.

2,000 WOMEN AT THE FRONT

Simultaneous Attacks Made by Well Directed Crusaders in All Sections.

Tribune 10/8/17 NEW YO

Liquor Interests Hostile to Cause, Say Suffragists

"Wets" More Bitter Than "Antis," Evidence Shows, They Assert

The hostility of the liquor interests toward woman suffrage, more active than that of even the anti-suffragists themselves, is an axiom of suffrage campaigns. And although anti-suffragists deny any association with the liquor men, and the liquor men return the compliment, the data department of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has produced evidence of their sympathy of feeling and unity of action.

The most recent example is shown in Ohio during the last few months. In February the Ohio Legislature granted Presidential suffrage to women, whereupon petitions for a referendum of the question were filed by the opposition. The petitions were examined by suffragists, and were last week thrown out by the court on the ground of illegality.

Sent in Jersey City, Feb. 15, 1915.

Liquor Dealers Urged to Vote Against Woman Suffrage

The Membership Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Protective League of New Jersey had a conference with local liquor dealers yesterday afternoon at Teutonia Hall on Newark Avenue, opposite the Court House. George T. Carroll, president of the State League, presided and the hall was crowded. Sunday closing was not discussed but a few remarks were made to several speakers relative to what might happen to the liquor interests should the women of New Jersey be given the right to vote. The members were urged to use the utmost endeavor to defeat the woman suffrage movement.

M. E. Globe Sept. 24, 1917

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTE

BARTENDERS' UNION AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Peasants in Bar Rooms Opposing Votes for Women Tell of Liquor's Attitude

LIQUOR MEN HEARTENED BY ANTI-SUFFRAGE VOTE

Liquor's interest in the defeat of suffrage is admitted by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association in publicity matter issued from its Cincinnati office. Cloakingly the current "clip sheet" sent to all newspapers by the organization reprints an article from the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch commenting on the defeat of suffrage in Maine.

Although it was suffrage which had been defeated in Maine, the "clip sheet" heads the story "Maine Turns Tide Against Prohibition."

"The pendulum is swinging the other way," is the conclusion. "The fadistic element has overplayed its hand."

SUSPENDS SUFFRAGE ACT IN NEBRASKA

Wets and Antis Hold Up Under Referendum

"FIGHT WOMAN SUFFRAGE," IS ADVICE TO SALOON-KEEPERS

Special Service of the NEWS.

BAYONNE, July 8.—George Carroll of Elizabeth, State president of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, urged saloon-keepers, at a banquet at Masters, Bergen Point, last night, to do all in their power to defeat the woman suffrage proposition.

To strengthen their forces, Mr. Carroll told the banqueters, members of the Bayonne Liquor Dealers' Association, to try to get every liquor dealer in the city affiliated with them. John L. Nugent, president of the association, was toastmaster.

For the Sake of Practical Christianity

JUDGE HENRY WADE ROGERS

THE national convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting in Saratoga, N. Y., on May 23, 1916, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, *In the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church women have always been loyal and faithful workers, and*

WHEREAS, *We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into politics more of the true spirit of Christianity, and*

WHEREAS, *The Methodist Episcopal Church has always stood for justice and righteousness in social and political life,*

RESOLVED, *Therefore, that we, the delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assert our belief in the justice and righteousness of granting women the political franchise.*

AMONG the delegates were: Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Haven, Conn; Albert J. Wallace, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of California, Pasadena, California; A. W. Harris, LL.D., President of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Samuel Dickie, LL.D., President of Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Rollo V. Watt, Insurance man, San Francisco, California; J. Frank Hanly, Ex-Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana; Alex. Simpson, Jr., Lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. T. Ames, Lawyer, Williamsport, Pa.; George M. Shurlock, Lawyer, York, Nebraska; John Marshall, Justice, Supreme Court of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas; James R. Day, LL.D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; Samuel Plantz, LL.D., President of Lawrence University, Lawrence, Wisconsin; Elmer A. Dent, D.D., District Superintendent, New Haven, Conn.; J. I. Bartholomew, D.D., District Superintendent, New Bedford, Mass.; L. J. Birney, D.D., Dean of Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass.; I. Garland Penn, D.D., Secretary of Freedman's Aid Society, Cincinnati, Ohio; David G. Downey, D.D., Book Editor of Methodist Book Concern, New York City; George Elliott, D.D., Minister, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

JUDGE HENRY WADE ROGERS, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, introduced this resolution and advocated its adoption with remarks that hewed to the line, while the chips flew. He said that the act proposed was, in his opinion, an act of justice. He did not propose to take time to make an argument, for no argument was needed. He appealed to a General Conference that represents a Church that, through quadrennium after quadrennium and through generation after generation, had filed its indictment against human slavery, and piled anathema upon anathema in its denunciation of the liquor traffic. He offered the resolution because he believed that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and not from the consent of half of the governed; because he believed in government for the people and by the people, and not by half of the people; because in his judgment women need the ballot for the same reasons that men need it; because women are entitled to have a share in the making of the laws that regulate their lives, and the lives of their children, laws that impose taxes upon their property, and laws under which they and their children may be sentenced to death.

"I CANNOT explain the opposition to woman suffrage on the part of educated people except on the ground of prejudice," writes William T. Dumm of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Superintendent of Wyoming State Methodist Conference.

"In my judgment the dignity and personal piety of woman is enhanced by the exercise of the right of suffrage and in my experience of twelve years in the state my opinion is that the moral character of the women of Wyoming will compare favorably with the women of other states in which I have lived, in Massachusetts and Ohio.

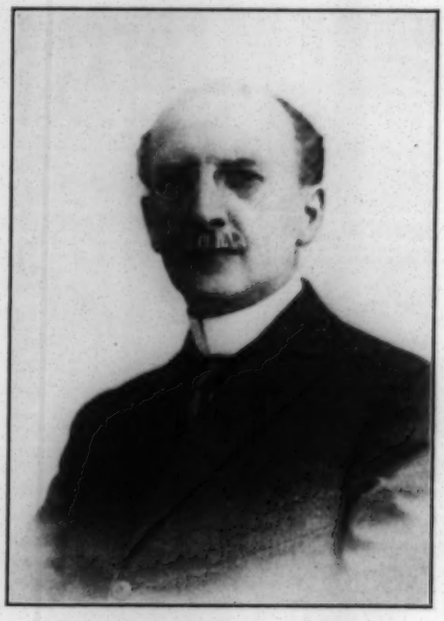
"Finally it is my candid opinion that there is very little reasonable argument against woman suffrage and much that can be said in its favor. Personally, I am a firm believer in the theory that it will work out satisfactorily in practical life. It is a step in advance and it will finally win out in every state which desires real progress in moral and civic affairs."

"I CAME to Montana thirty years ago," says J. A. Martin, Superintendent of the North Montana Methodist Episcopal Conference, "and I want to tell you that conditions have changed more than I can possibly say for the better since women have had the use of the ballot. We have sentiment here today that we have never had before for better morals.

"Our Attorney General, who was elected through the woman's vote, has just sent out orders to close every restricted vice district in Montana, and they are closed, believe me. We also got prohibition last November through the woman's vote. We rejoice in the new condition of affairs."

AN equally strong sentiment in favor of woman suffrage is held by another Methodist district Superintendent, B. E. Konntz of Spokane, Washington. "Moral conditions," he writes, "have greatly improved in every instance where women have had the right to vote. No man of any standing in any western community will deny the fact that women voters have given moral tone to every civic movement."

THE Rev. Arthur Jamieson, of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, declares that he is "in most hearty sympathy with the movement which seeks to give women the right to register at the polls their opinion on civic and national affairs. I cannot see on what ground we can refuse the demand that women be allowed to vote. The arguments against it do not appear to me to have sufficient ground in reason. We have no right to refuse a demand so well founded in reason."



DR. ARTHUR JAMIESON OF NEW YORK

DR. J. D. GILLELAN, Superintendent Boise District of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Idaho, writes:

"We have lived in Utah, Idaho and Oregon both before and after women voted.

"The vote has elevated the polling places. This is an advantage to the men. It has made the women interested in the questions of the day. They are not a whit less womanly, their homes are none the less homelike, their children are no less cared for, and they need no extra care for their personal safety, attention and comfort, for our western men are still chivalrous and womanhood is still the most sacred of our possessions. I have never heard of a woman being insulted at the polls, for, very few of the "bad" sort ever find their way thither and even such are disfranchised in Idaho.

"Our state prison is rapidly falling off in

(*Continued on page* 398)

For Home and State

Presbyterians Believe in Woman Suffrage

Church Adopts Strong Statement Drawn by Prominent Members

On May 25, 1917, the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, meeting in Dallas, Tex., for its Annual General Assembly, passed the following woman suffrage resolution:

WHEREAS, In our history, the influence of women has been invaluable in all such moral reforms as temperance and honest government, and

WHEREAS, The Presbyterian Church believes in utilizing every possible force in the new and larger work lying before this country, and

WHEREAS, We recognize that Christian wives and mothers should be given an opportunity to assist in the great work of introducing into civic life more of the true spirit of practical Christianity,

THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED, That we, the Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, assert our belief in the justice, wisdom and righteousness of the enfranchisement of the women of our country.

The resolution was introduced by Dr. J. B. Rendall, President of Lincoln University, and endorsed by leading Presbyterians, including the following:

William P. Merrill, D.D., Brick Church, New York City.
Henry S. Coffin, D.D., Madison Avenue Church, New York City.
A. Sidney Lovett, Jr., American Parish, New York City.
M. A. Matthew, D.D., LL.D., First Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash.
Frank M. Weston, Brighton Presbyterian Church, Rochester, New York.
W. R. Taylor, D.D., Brick Church, Rochester, New York.
Paul M. Strayes, Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, New York.
Charles Stelze, D.D., Field Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.
J. E. McAfee, Secretary Board of Home Missions.

IN the Presbyterian Church, where women have voted in parish meeting for generations, there are many leading clergymen who endorse woman suffrage, one of whom, Dr. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, writes:

"Of course I shall be glad to have you use my letter, or any part of it, in any way you like. I should prefer to have you say that I believe in the extension of suffrage to women as a matter of general policy and of justice, and, on the whole, believe it would be beneficial."

DR. J. E. McAFEE of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions voices his conviction of the value of equal suffrage as follows:

"I cannot in this matter speak for any of the religious bodies with which I am officially connected and must not be understood as doing so. As a citizen, however, I am prepared to and will support the movement for a constitutional amendment giving the suffrage to women. I am convinced that much legislation greatly needed in the struggle for social betterment will result from giving women their right of helping to shape and enforce these laws. The suffrage has enabled the women of progressive western states to advance the social legislation which has distinguished them. I think the effect of woman suffrage in the older eastern states will be much more pronounced. Such legislation is even more needful in these states. A large proportion of the women are already informed and are committed to social reform. I believe their votes will give balance to our laws and make them express more genuinely the will of the whole people."

J. WILBUR CHAPMAN,
Moderator, General Assembly

ANOTHER Presbyterian clergyman, who is willing to vouch for his interest in the women's vote, is Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

OUT of many reasons for his belief in woman suffrage, another Presbyterian, the Rev. Norman M. Thomas, chairman of the American Parish, New York City, takes these as most convincing to him:

"First—I believe in democracy and am sure that in the long run the people have to say who shall represent them and govern them. All plans for 'virtual representation' have broken down. Women need the vote for the same reason as men, and while their votes will not bring in the millennium in New York, or any other state, it is good for the state that their opinions should find expression. This seems to me especially important in view of the fact that so many women have to work for their living. The ballot is one of the most effective weapons to secure justice and fair play for the workers, and there is no justice in denying that weapon to the very workers whose lot is most unsatisfactory.

"Second—I believe in woman suffrage because I am more interested in homes even than

(*Continued on page 399*)

United Presbyterians Urge Equal Suffrage

The following resolution was adopted by the General Assembly as Resolution Number 3, in the Report of Committee on Reform, May 22, 1916:

"The selfish liquor interests are opposing Woman's Suffrage because women are voting in great majorities against the saloon. In Monmouth, Illinois, the proportion was 99½ per cent dry. In the state, of those voting, 73 per cent voted dry. The women are voting where they are given opportunity and they are making good government easier. For these reasons, and the fact that no worthy argument has been advanced to show why they should not vote, we urge that in State and Nation they be given this right."

The French Bishop's American

THE recruits studying French will be interested in a story of a French Bishop at St. Louis, told by Jessie Benton Fremont in her life of her father, Senator Benton. It was a point of honor among the older French not to learn English; but the bishop needed it, and for familiar practice he secluded himself with the family of an American farmer, where he would hear no French. Soon he had gained enough to announce a sermon in English. Senator Benton was present; and his feelings can be imagined when the polished and refined bishop began, "My friends, I'm right down glad to see such a smart chance of folks here to-day!"

National Suffrage Cannot Come Too Soon

"I have in 15 years been observing conditions in ten mid-west and southwest states, and I do not believe the standard of morals of womanhood is better anywhere than in Kansas," testifies Rev. E. D. Lantz, of Grace Reformed Church in Abilene, Kansas.

"In our city, with a population of 5,000, the question of immorality and crime is in fact *no* question.

"Our county jail is housing one man today. Not much evidence of crime there, is there? Votes for Kansas women have proven to be all right."

The pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church of Emporia, Kansas, thus vouches for equal suffrage in practice:

"Woman suffrage is not a failure, as I have seen and known it. Immorality and crime do not increase. The moral tone of the community is not lowered. Woman suffrage has been and is now a great help in forwarding moral questions.

"I have served Reformed Church Missions in Kansas since 1909, and have held special services in cities of other states. In all of these where women vote the great majority, if not all, the best women voted and were highly commended by the best men for doing so.

"I have served on the Election Board of the First Ward of Emporia, and found the women to be of the best character and most efficient.

"To my mind national woman suffrage cannot come too soon."

The Woman Citizen in Action

MISS EMILY GRIFFITH

THE most telling work for Americanization in this country is done in states where women vote. Is this a coincidence, or does it mean that the freedom of women through the ballot is finding expression in new and powerful forces which are breaking down the barriers existing for half a century between the foreign-born and our native Americans?

The State of Washington—where women have the vote—is the pioneer state to make a law that wherever twenty-five foreign-born men or women want to learn English, the state may provide the necessary means of instruction.

Oregon—where women have the vote—held a reception to its naturalized citizens at the closing session of the Citizenship Convention in Portland. One hundred and fifty naturalized citizens, men and women and their children, occupied the stage, and those who tendered the reception were the officers and teachers of the National Educational Association who had assembled from every state in the Union. This was the most conspicuous demonstration ever given to naturalized citizens of the United States.

Colorado—where women have the vote—has a school for adult foreigners which may well serve as the model school for foreigners for this country.

Americanization workers gathered from all parts of the United States to attend the Citizenship Convention held in conjunction with the American Educational Association at Portland, Oregon, last July. The personality best remembered at these inspiring meetings was that of Miss Emily Griffith, principal of "Opportunity School," of Denver, Colorado.

"My school," said Miss Griffith, "has 'Opportunity' in big golden letters over the entrance. Its purpose is to give people a chance to get their education bit by bit; to give them the thing they desire; to give them the special thing which they must have in order to get a job and hold it.

By Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley
Chairman Americanization Committee, N. A. W. S. A.

"We began with an attendance of one hundred and fifty. Now we have a school of twenty-three hundred students, requiring forty teachers. The sessions are from half-past eight in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and whenever men or women have an hour which can be spared from work the doors of Opportunity School are open to receive them. I never let any one take my place at the front door, because here I have a chance to watch the faces of those who come to our classes. If there is a man or a woman who looks down and out some one on our staff finds a way to learn the cause of discouragement. Usually it is the lack of a job. So now we have a blackboard on which is written the address of any firm needing help, where the man or woman out of work can see it.

"Every effort is made to give an atmosphere of cheerfulness to the schools. All the teachers wear white, a feature which is especially appreciated by the foreign men and women.

"The old-time evening schools began with a large enrollment and dwindled to a small one. Our school is just the opposite. One reason is that no teacher is ever allowed to discourage a pupil by a sarcastic or impatient remark; that kind we weed out. At the beginning our school was only for the purpose of teaching foreigners English, but we found a great many other people who had not had the opportunity they wanted. As our school exists today the great benefit to the foreigner is that he meets in our school the best of American citizens, industrious and energetic; native and foreigner working together, shoulder to shoulder, getting the spirit of the American school, which is here as it ought always to be—the tool of our democracy. Here we have our large classes in citizenship for the foreign-born; our classes in English for those who cannot read and write English; and the foreign women in our schools also learn cooking, sewing, millinery and housekeeping. The men have instruction in the automobile school, in the shops, or in the commercial departments."

California—where women have the vote—has a state law providing for the home teacher, a provision which makes it possible for the public school system to reach into the very heart of the alien problem by sending a teacher especially fitted and educated into the immigrant home, there to teach the foreign mother, who may not, on account of her household responsibilities, leave home to go to the public school. This provision solves a problem which up to this time has never been successfully met, although the Government of the United States, the public school system, and other institutions, have done their best to reach the immigrant woman in the home.

MRS. FRANK GIBSON, member of the Immigration Commission of California, is the fairy godmother of the Pacific Coast, so far as the immigrant is concerned. Mrs. Gibson was one of the suffrage campaigners who helped to win the vote for her native state.

"The news came first from the cities," said Mrs. Gibson. "Night came on and the returns showed that we had lost. All the next day our hearts were as heavy as lead and the second night I went to bed but not to sleep. I had secured thousands of dollars of campaign pledges and the money was spent. How was I to face my generous friends to ask for their contributions, now that we had lost out in the campaign? About two o'clock in the morning the telephone bell rang and I recognized the voice of a member of the suffrage association who had worked side by side with me. 'We have won,' said a weepy voice at the other end of the line. 'Won what?' I responded querulously. 'Won suffrage,' was the reply. 'The Cow Counties did it. God bless the ranchers!' I was dazed, but I was recalled to myself by a trickle of cold water down my neck. I had heard of tears of joy and had always been skeptical; but that is what that cold water meant—my tears."

Americanization in California is important on account of two innovations:

(1.) The working program is not a stereotyped one, to be applied indiscriminately to every foreign group. On the contrary each locality is studied and the method adapted to that situation.

(2.) Team work, so little understood in many of our Eastern states, is here a fine art. The public school, the Board of Labor and Industry and the Immigration Commission, which are equally responsible in the task of winning foreigners to American citizenship, work in intelligent unison in California. In Los Angeles, under the direction of Mrs. Frank Gibson, of the Immigration Commission, representatives of every organization in the city engaged in work with foreigners were drawn together in a series of conferences, the meetings continuing until each organization found its fitting place in the whole scheme, with complete cooperation throughout.

IN Los Angeles there were many sections of the city where Mexicans, Syrians, or Russians lived where no Americanization work for women had been even attempted. Last summer twenty-one centers, where little or no English classes had been undertaken, were selected, and the students in the Normal School were asked to volunteer as teachers, each to be given teaching credits for her work. Each girl student was given a district and she was told that the women of that locality did not know English and that her task was to teach them. This was all. How the class was to be formed or where the classroom was to be were problems for each teacher to solve in her own way. Each girl recruited her own class and found a place to give her lesson, which was sometimes in a disused street car; sometimes on the piazza of a Mexican hut; sometimes in the corner of a playground. One of these teachers was given a railroad camp, where the families of Mexican employes lived. At the outset she made little headway with the Mexican women, who were working or gossiping in the sunshine, until she appeared one day with the material for a baby dress and a paper pattern. By motions she showed one of the Mexican women that she would teach her how to cut by a paper pattern, an American accomplishment much envied by the Mexican women. From this beginning a class for sewing began which eventually resolved itself into a class in English which met from house to house and soon various garments were in process of construc-

(*Continued on page* 399)

White Cross Guards of New York State

By Adella Potter

THE White Cross Guard movement started in the early Spring after the soldiers were first mobilized. Suffragists had begun the tremendous amount of war work involved in the taking of the military census, organizing Red Cross groups, starting farming and gardening, and in every way responding to the calls made upon them. But after a short time the realization came that all of the work that the women were doing simply concerned itself with the physical well-being of the people, while the biggest part of their work has always been the safeguarding of the morals of the country.

The situation among the soldiers when they were first ordered out was critical, especially among those who were doing guard duty along railroads. Realizing the need of something vital in this emergency and the necessity that women should do in a community spirit what they had always done as individuals, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York State thought out a movement now known as the White Cross Guard, and started to carry its message as far as possible. Because of its strong suffrage organization the Party was able to do this effectively, with the result that before many weeks were over groups of women everywhere were spreading the message.

The movement itself has not necessitated a new organization, as there are no officers or dues connected with it, but in various localities a button is worn—a white maltese cross on a Belgian blue background. The movement has been more of a spiritual force than anything else. The plan is exceedingly simple and covers four points.

THE first appeals to the women living near large encampments to get in touch with the chaplains of all regiments stationed there. These men and the Y. M. C. A. secretaries at such encampments have a definite plan of action for the moral work of the men under their care. The suffragists ask the chaplains what they can do to help in the way of establishing reading rooms, rest rooms, coffee rooms, etc. No separate organization should be started in those localities because duplication of work and effort must be avoided. Coöperation is the word of the hour.

The second problem has been that of reaching isolated soldiers guarding the thousand and one bridges, trestles and tunnels. They have been active men, accustomed to a busy life in office or in industry, and the guarding of a few feet of railroad track isolated from practically all social intercourse gets to be deadly monotonous. They must have some companionship, but what is open to them? Sometimes the nearest house is more than a mile away and in any event they cannot go and ring a door bell and say they'd like to invite themselves in for the evening. Consequently, through sheer desperation, they often go to the only places open to them—the worst in the community. To meet this situation women of the localities have been urged to invite the men to dinner or to spend the evening when off duty, not with any sense of hero-worship, but simply to keep them in touch with the home atmosphere, so vital to all moral development. When women have been in doubt as to what to do, we have told them to do for the soldiers what they would like some other woman to do for their own boys off in an isolated khaki tent.

The third situation deals with young girls. Most of these girls are at a highly impressionable period in their development—they have reached the age of hero-worship. Today the hero is ready-made—the one who in all history, literature, song and poetry, has been eulogized—the soldier. If the same youth appeared in a blue serge suit he would probably mean nothing to them, but with the United States uniform on he is at once the hero of heroes. They cannot recognize that he could do them harm, because he is the defender of their homes and country. They want to help him.

WE have been telling them that they have it within their power to give the greatest thing there is to our soldiers. That our men are going abroad to fight for the honor of home and country; that they must be the protectors of women everywhere—modern Sir Galahads: that never must history record that they have besmirched the Stars and Stripes by actions such as have disgraced the German Army. But they cannot live up to this high ideal unless they have it in their hearts before they go. Our girls, by their actions in being dignified and womanly when associating with the soldiers, can give them this ideal of womanhood; or by being foolish, they can tear it down. In this crisis, when men are having to readjust the whole viewpoint of their lives, the girls must keep a level head for both. They must be capable in this crisis as their mothers were in the days before them. There is more than romance in their meeting—there is duty and responsibility. Those who carry this ideal in their hearts at all times, both old and young, are the White Cross Guards of our nation.

THE fourth appeal is to the soldiers. They are enlisted to defend the honor of the country, and as soon as they put on the United States uniform they must bear that consciousness in their hearts at all times. Any action on their part that degrades womanhood is dishonoring our flag. They must live up to the ideals of honor and sacrifice, as individuals, the same as the army does *en masse*. In an even bigger way than they have thought, the honor of womanhood and America rests with them.

Many of our boys have helped in this work by getting up their own pledge cards, one of the finest being that of the engineers of the University of Minnesota—part of which is as follows: "Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together, as college men, to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood."

EVERY group of women has responded to the appeal so splendidly that the work has been an inspiration. But as a guiding star, the thought of equal suffrage has been before them, for despite all the work women can do, they cannot protect their boys as they should until they have a voice in the making of the laws that govern the moral conditions of our country.

Many a woman today, who in the past has said: "These laws are no concern of mine; I know where my boy is: I know what influence has come into his life," finds, that when her son is called to the colors in this terrible upheaval that is visiting the world, she is suddenly cast upon the shore; that she does not know where her boy is at night, or what influence has come into his life. The vote is the big thing for which the women of our land should work in our present world crisis, and if they do, the time will come soon when they will be able to back up the good men of our country, who have too long been fighting single-handed against the organized evil of the world.

This Dainty Hand Embroidered Waist, only $3.95

One would not believe it was possible at the price to find so much hand work and such dainty material as one sees on this waist. It is of fine handkerchief linen with hemstitched collar and cuffs, and front trimmed with embroidery and drawn work. It was designed especially for girls, but we find that many women who like youthful styles buy it. It is offered in all sizes. Main Floor.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Mr. Ralph Resigns

JOSEPH E. RALPH, for ten years director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has resigned. The administration of the Bureau has been under investigation for several months, inquiry having originated from charges made by Representative Rankin of Montana that Mr. Ralph was overworking women employes there. A report made to Secretary McAdoo some time ago has not been made public. Mr. Ralph stated that his resignation has nothing to do with the investigation.

Named as Principal

MISS KATE E. TURNER, for 20 years assistant principal at Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, has been nominated as principal of the Bay Ridge High School (girls). She is the first woman to receive the nomination as head of a New York City school. Miss Turner has been a leader in suffrage work among teachers.

Women Lawyers

OF the 722 enrolled at the New York University Law School, 110 are women; the largest number of women ever registered in the law course. These figures do not include the woman's lay class, a separate institution.

The Anti-Saloon the New

FOR the sake of accuracy and not at all because he was persuaded by suffragists to do so, the State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, William H. Anderson, sent this letter to the clergy of the State of New York on September 20, 1917:

"Our attention has been called to the fact that the clergy of New York State have been circularized very assiduously with material purporting to show that woman suffrage has not helped the cause of prohibition.

"The Anti-Saloon League is not concerned with the source of these circulars, or with the question of who paid to send them out. However, when anybody undertakes to speak in behalf of the prohibition movement, we are concerned that such utterances be in accordance with the facts, and we are more than a little suspicious of this sudden solicitude in behalf of the prohibition movement on the part of persons who have no standing as advocates of prohibition.

"The Anti-Saloon League is not interested in woman suffrage of and for itself. The National Anti-Saloon League has declared in favor of woman suffrage for two perfectly simple reasons. First, experience has shown that woman suffrage does tend toward prohibition. Second, our special enemy, the liquor traffic, is the most violent and active of the interests opposing woman suffrage, and it is fundamental tactics to give an enemy what he does not want.

"I have gone over the figures and statements put out in this material sent to the ministers. The material is evidently purposely so put together that it is difficult to answer without a labored and lengthy explanation in detail, and the entire effect is misleading; as, for example, the use of unrelated facts in such a way as to imply a relation of cause and effect.

"The writer was for six years Attorney and then Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in the State of Illinois, and drafted the present local option law and built the organization that passed it. At first only men voted. Later, through a fortunate combination of circumstances, the Legislature passed a modified suffrage law providing for woman suffrage on certain subjects including the liquor question. On account of suffrage being qualified, the women are compelled to use a separate ballot box, and therefore it is possible to know exactly what they do.

"Illinois is my native state. I have kept in touch with the situation and as a result of my work am thoroughly familiar with this whole state, where conditions are comparable to those obtaining in New York.

"The first time women were permitted to vote, they closed nearly 1,000 more saloons. The men had closed the saloons in easy places. But the women cleaned up many of the harder places, especially larger cities and villages. In only a very few cities did the women vote wet. In one city their vote was unanimously dry, and the women's vote ranged from 2 to 1 up to 10 to 1 dry. The general result was as follows: Where the men's vote was overwhelmingly wet, say from 2 to 1 up to 3 or 4 to 1, the women did not vote the place dry; but where men's vote was reasonably close, the women turned the scale on the moral side. For example, in the city of Jacksonville, one year the men's majority dry was less than 100. The women's majority dry was over 2,300. In the city of Rockford one year the men voted wet by a very small margin, but the women had a dry majority of about 4,000. In some places the women were deceived, as in Springfield, where they voted wet the first time, but in the last election the women carried the city of Springfield dry.

"In New York, the liquor traffic is working desperately against suffrage. It fears, since the passage of the new city local option law, that the women will carry a number of cities dry that might be held wet by a vote of men only.

"We leave it to the common sense of an intelligent public whether the liquor traffic would be so desperately zealous against woman suffrage as we positively know it to be, if the claims made in the material sent out to the clergy about suffrage hurting prohibition were really true.

"The liquor traffic cares nothing for the womanhood of the state or nation. It is not interested in suffrage as a separate issue. It is interested solely in the perpetuation of the liquor traffic.

"This letter is not an appeal to any clergyman to vote or work in favor of suffrage. That is outside the province of the Anti-Saloon League. But it is our duty to advise you that the statements that have been put out against woman suffrage ostensibly in behalf of prohibition are either false or misleading, and that it is the cumulative experience of the League that prohibition is helped by woman suffrage, in order that you may base your judgment upon information from both sides instead of upon ex-parte statements of a more or less suspicious nature."

REV. WM. SUNDAY

When the Suffrage Wagon Was a Hearse

"BILLY SUNDAY would have you know that he was on the suffrage wagon in those early days when it was thought to be a hearse, and not the band wagon it is now known of all men to be."

On February 18, 1915, at the Billy Sunday Tabernacle in Philadelphia, appealing for woman suffrage, Mr. Sunday said: "Nine-tenths of the opposition to woman suffrage crawled and wriggled out of the breweries and distilleries and gin shops, and I am in favor of anything the Devil is against, and I am against anything that the Devil is in favor of.

"The nation that refuses to grant the requests and calls of women to protect their homes from the forces that are eating out their vitals is doomed, whether it is this or any other nation."

League to York Clergy

Suffrage a Moral Issue

THE National Council of Congregational Churches has adopted by a large majority a resolution favoring woman suffrage. The suffrage question was unexpected and developed hot debate in the session held last week in Columbus, Ohio.

Objection to adoption of the resolution on the ground that suffrage is not a moral issue and therefore does not concern church bodies was made by Judge Ephroditus Peck of Connecticut, and by Dr. Lucien C. Warner of New York. The resolution was offered at the suggestion of Ohio Congregationalists.

Active participation in prohibition work and support to the anti-Saloon League also were pledged by the council. The resolution urged President Wilson to forbid, during the period of the war, the use of food values in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors and the sale of such liquors.

Capacity for Business

THE war has done much to quicken the American woman's capacity for business, and has robbed her of none of her ability to meet critical emergencies. This is well brought out in the case of Mrs. L. M. Moffatt, of Wheatland, Wyoming. Upon the death of her husband, Captain Moffatt, Mrs. Moffatt engaged in the dairy business. She leased the state fair grounds and stables for this purpose and with the help of her four daughters, the oldest not yet fifteen, she now finds herself at the head of a flourishing dairy farm. Mother and daughters devoted their spare moments this summer to developing a war garden.

HIGH SCHOOL boys and unemployed men are asked by the anti-suffragists of Gloversville, N. Y., to come and dig their potatoes for them. In view of the demands upon the man power of the nation, suffragists do their own potato digging and are proud to do it as a patriotic duty.

The Test of Time

(*Continued from page* 389)

"After living in Wyoming for over 38 years, a state where women have always voted, I can truthfully say that they have always voted conscientiously and along high ideals and high moral standards."

Joseph S. Glass, Catholic Bishop of Salt Lake City, says that he believes "woman suffrage has been a success in Utah."

Father Duffy of the Sheridan Roman Catholic Church believes "woman suffrage makes for the betterment of the community, both in a moral and civic way."

Rev. M. Schieders of the Franciscan Fathers, in Douglas, Wyoming, believes that "the moral and civic results of suffrage should be endorsed by every one."

For the Sake of Practical Christianity

(*Continued from page* 394)

the number of its inhabitants. There is not a known "red-light" district in Idaho. My wife and I have been on the frontier thirty-four years and have seen the whole transformation."

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Stupendous Hosiery Event

A BOXED HOSIERY SALE

"McCreery Quality Hosiery"

October 22nd to 27th inclusive

A sale of the most tremendous proportions and the most extraordinary values we have ever offered. This event required months of preparation—in fact contracts were placed before the recent advances on materials.

Women's Hosiery

$3.45 Box of 3 Pairs for **$2.75,** regularly $1.15 per pair—Silk Hosiery with lisle or silk tops
$4.50 Box of 3 Pairs for **$3.50,** regularly $1.50 per pair—Silk Hosiery with silk tops
$4.95 Box of 3 Pairs for **$4.00,** regularly $1.65 per pair—Silk Hosiery with silk tops
$5.85 Box of 3 Pairs for **$5.00,** regularly $1.95 per pair—Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered clox
$3.00 Box of 6 Pairs for **$2.50,** regularly 50c per pair—Excellent quality Cotton Hosiery

Correct size Stockings for Shoes stated below:

Shoe Sizes	2 to 3	3½ to 4½	5 to 5½	6 to 6½	7
Hosiery sizes	8½	9	9½	10	10½

The Woman Citizen in Action

(*Continued from page* 396)

tion. The simple vocabulary required in requests for sewing materials, and the names of the implements used in sewing, were soon taught, and before five weeks had passed an organized class of fifteen women was eagerly waiting for the English hour, when a definite lesson was given. The words used in housework were added, and one teacher was tremendously encouraged when a mother brought in a two-year-old baby whom she had taught to say, "I sweep, I scrub, I mop," both mother and child gesticulating vigorously with imaginary brooms and mops.

AT the close of the summer session the officials of three railroad companies testified that the Americanization work had done three things in the camps where the English classes had been held:

1. The camps had been clean and orderly, with none of the usual effort necessary to keep them so.

2. There had not been the usual number of brawls and evidences of unrest.

3. There had been practically no "turn-over" during this period; that is, no men had left their jobs; the breaking in of men being a source of great expense to employers.

These three railroads have made arrangements and have provided suitable equipment to continue the English classes. "This is not philanthropy," said one of the officials, "nor is it patriotism. It is just plain business."

The last day of the summer session each of the twenty-one centers where the English classes had been held gave a party, the character of which was decided, not by the teachers, but by those who were in the classes. One class of Armenian women had for their party a lesson in how to make American pie and ice cream, the party consisting in eating these dainties after the cooking had been done.

Another center held a party in a cottage near a neighborhood playground, where a flag drill was performed by the children of the women who had learned English, this patriotic demonstration being followed by lemonade and cake.

A third held a Russian-American party, the Russian women wishing to show their skill as cooks by preparing a supper for their teachers and their teachers' friends. A samovar, the prized possession of a member of the class, who had brought it all the way from her home in Russia, adorned one end of the table. A Russian loaf of monumental proportions stood in the center and was blessed in Russian by one of the men students. Russian songs were sung by strong melodious Russian voices. American patriotic songs were sung by thin, quavery American voices, the teachers and their friends being ashamed of their inferior part in the musical program.

The tea was served in glasses and was sweetened by currant jelly and cherry preserves, after the Russian fashion, and viands of great variety, and cooked after Russian recipes, loaded the table.

After much eating and tea-drinking, teachers and pupils shook hands and parted, with great cordiality and sincere regret.

For Home and State

(Continued from page 395)

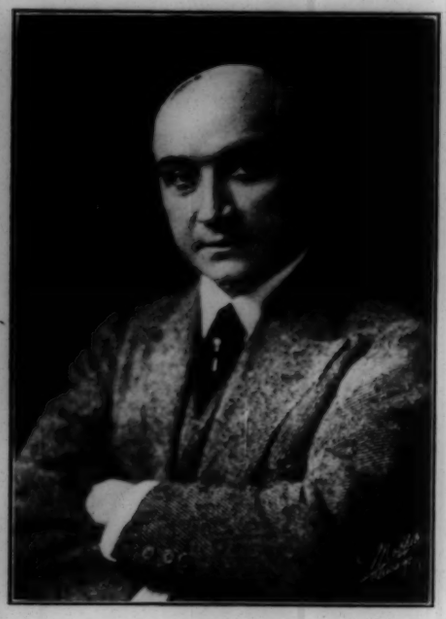
in the state. In the old days the prudent housewife might with her own eyes assure herself that her family's food was not adulterated or their clothes shoddy. In our complicated modern life only the state can do that effectively for us, and women who are the natural home makers, need to add their voice directly to that of the men for the protection of homes. Of course what I have said about the physical side of home life in such matters as food and clothing applies more to those questions of education and morality which so vitally concern the boys and girls.

"It seems to me very important that the suffrage be granted by the constitutional amendment at once in order that the energy now employed in seeking the ballot may be released for direct public service for all. The struggle of earnest-minded women for the vote is only a struggle to forge a weapon. That weapon has still to be used to further social justice, and it is a pity to have it too long in the making."

Strengthen America

THE Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America speaks for representatives of thirty denominations. It is working in close touch with international religious leaders. It has committees on social service, on Americanization of the alien, and it is now conducting a "Strengthen America Campaign." Dr. Charles Stelzle, manager of the campaign and known for his previous work in connection with the department of Church and Labor, has written the following statement to the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

"It does not matter a particle whether woman suffrage will bring about the reforms claimed for it or not, the chief consideration to my mind is the question of justice.



DR. CHARLES STELZLE

"Women should have the ballot, no matter what they may do with it. If they use it foolishly they would be doing exactly as the great mass of men have been doing. But experience has demonstrated that they will use it wisely.

"Furthermore, women are usually more intelligently interested in social problems than men. This has been clearly demonstrated in the women's clubs and other women's organizations which I have been addressing for many years in every part of the United States, and I also have had a chance to try out the men in various groups.

"Perhaps it is because women have more time to read. Or because they are more directly concerned with the problems of human relationships. Or because they sense more keenly those things which have to do with the everyday life of the people. Whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that women know enough and feel enough, and can fight enough to put across some of the big problems by which our country is now confronted.

"And they can do it, most readily, through the use of the ballot—but they will not leave the other things undone.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) CHARLES STELZLE.

DR. CHARLES McFARLAND, General Secretary of the Federal Council, has long been a friend of suffrage. He has written to say:

1. I believe that the right of suffrage is inherent and that it is a fundamental right, the denial of which invades the realm of personality.

2. I am entirely convinced also that from a practical point of view suffrage should be equal, and that women have as much wisdom and common sense as men. If any lines were to be drawn between those who were morally worthy of suffrage and those who were not, these lines should not be drawn and would not be drawn by sex.

3. Looking at the matter from a moral point of view there are at least many matters affecting the body politic upon which women generally have a higher and more discriminating sense, especially with relation to womanhood and childhood, and the social sins committed against womanhood and childhood.

4. On the ground of activities for the improvement of human society I do not find that women are of less service than men; in many matters they are of far greater service.

(*Continued on page* 402)

DR. CHARLES McFARLAND,
Secretary Federal Council of Churches, and a Suffragist

The Liberty Loan Campaign

By Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of Woman's Committee

The Liberty Loan Drive Is Before Us.

"The Woman's Committee is asked by the various Departments to urge the State Divisions to do certain bits of work whenever the Government wants a drive. Now, the *Liberty Loan Drive* is before us, and we should devote every energy to that. Do this by the spoken word, by newspaper advertising, by circulars, by every method you know. You can do much by a house-to-house visitation and by personal solicitation."

Helping Fight the Fight for Democracy.

"We are fighting to teach all the nations of the world the lesson we ourselves have not fully learned, but toward which we are aspiring. We cannot build up one nation into a great democratic force while there lives in any part of the world a great autocratic power built upon the militarism which seeks only for the destruction of other nations. It cannot be done."

Army of Women as Important as Army in the Field.

"The first thing women want to get into their heads is this: that the army of men is not one thing, and the army of women another; that the army of men are not patriots and the army of women assistants to patriots. The army of women is an integral part of the army of the Government to carry on the war, and is of as vital importance to the success of the war as is the army in the field."

"And I Would Rather Have a Government Bond Than Anything Else."

"We women are to do our part. We are to take our share in this work. Before you can get a billion dollars sold in bonds you have got to sell one dollar's worth in bonds—and before you can sell a billion bonds, you have got to sell one bond. Now you and I can sell one bond, and they will never get their billions until we sell our ones. And it ought to be the consecrated idea of every woman to buy a bond—if we have got to sell something that we have got, or haven't got, or to borrow something we never expect to pay—and start out in that way. Remember, when we get the bond we have got something that moth and rust cannot corrupt nor destroy—something that will last, something that is ours."

Let Us Tie All Our Children to the Government by a Little Bond.

"Now, if you are able to buy one bond and there is somebody who is not able to buy any, don't buy two for yourself—buy one for another. I am going to tell you what I did when the first bond drive came. I had something I could sell for a thousand dollars. I sold it. I thought I would get a thousand dollar bond. Then I began to think of my family—you know an old maid has a bigger family than anyone else. I said, 'Now I am not the only patriot in the family—I have got a lot of youngsters who cannot afford to buy bonds, but I should be very mean to get a thousand dollar bond for myself, and not have the other members of my family get any. And so I divided up. Every niece and every grand-niece got a bond, and they are tied up to the Government by that little bit of a bond.'"

"I Am Glad the Government Had to Call on the Women in Its Financial Plight."

"They thought women had never known anything about that, and never could know anything about it. Now they recognize that they cannot carry on a great big financial scheme without getting the backing of the women. And the women must prove to the Government that it was a great deal wiser than it thought it was in calling on the women."

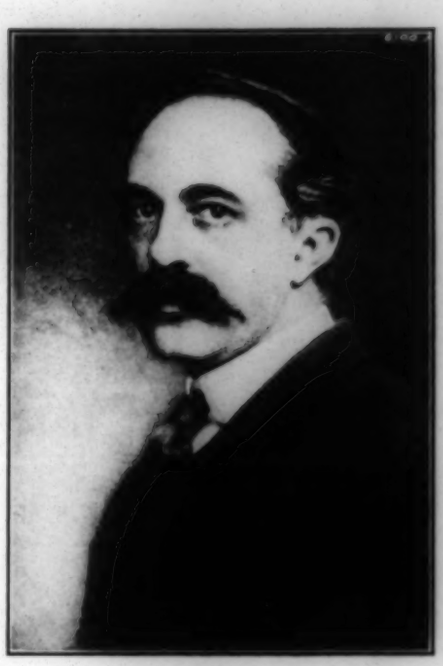
Want Women to Vote

BESIDES the resolutions for woman suffrage passed by such large bodies of clergymen as the Presbyterian General Assembly, United Presbyterian General Assembly, General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, National Society of Friends, National Purity Conference, Baptist Social Service Commission of the Eastern States, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has on record endorsements of suffrage from: The East Washington and North Idaho Association of Congregational Churches; the Colorado Convention of the Churches of the Disciples of Christ; the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church; General Sunday School Association of the Universalist Church; United Society of Christian Endeavor (International); Yates County, New York, Baptist Association; New York Conference of the Evangelical Association; Ontario County, New York, Association of Universalists; Chicago Church Federation Council; Woman's Church Federation of Chicago; Redlands Ministerial Union of California; Boise District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Milk River District Meeting of the North Montana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Genesee County, New York, Conference of the Free Methodist Church and the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

In addition, the Anti-Saloon League; the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union; National W. C. T. U.; Patriotic Order of Sons of America; International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge; National Woman's Relief Corps, and the United States Commission on Industrial Relations have heartily endorsed the cause of votes for women.

Among educators and reformers, the National Educational Association; Association of Collegiate Alumnae; National League for Nursing Education; American Federation of Teachers'; Negro Educational Congress; Southern Congress for Educational Industry; National Organization for Public Health Nursing; International Council of Nurses; American Nurses Association; American Public Health Association; Authors' League of America; General Federation of Women's Clubs, and 37 State Federations of Women's Clubs; National Association of Colored Women's Clubs; International Council of Women; National Council of Women; National Council, Daughters of America; National Order of Maccabees; National Woman's Single Tax League; Great Hive, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; Woman's Benevolent Association of Maccabees; Women's Relief Association of the Maccabees; Women's Civil Service of the United States, and the American Alliance of Civil Service Women have all professed their equal suffrage faith.

OWEN LOVEJOY
Head of National Child Labor Work. He Works for Suffrage, Too



DR. JOHN ELLIOTT
Ethical Culture Leader. He is for Suffrage

Labor groups, both national and international, stand for equal suffrage. Among those who have so declared themselves are:

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, American Federation of Labor, American Federation of Railroad Workers, American National Retail Jewelers' Association, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Farmer's National Congress (or Farm Congress), Chinese National Party, Friendly Sons of Israel, Grand Council United Commercial Travelers, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, International Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, National American Letter Carriers' Association, National Association Wallpaper Printers and Color Mixers, United National Association of Post-Office Clerks, Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, National Farmers' Congress, National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, National Street Railway Association, National Typographical Union, National Women's Trade Union League; St. Catherine's Welfare Association, Southern Labor Congress, United Mine Workers, United Textile Workers of America, Western Federation of Miners, Women Grain Growers Association, American Business Women's Association, International Glove Workers' Union, International Convention of Carpenters and Joiners.

In addition a partial list shows over 300 state organizations endorsing.

All the existing national political parties in the United States have testified their assent to the principle of equal franchise and the Legislatures of states and countries where it has been tried have endorsed its value in practice. Both the houses of the National Parliament of Federated Australia, where women have voted 15 years, have unanimously endorsed woman suffrage. State Legislatures of Colorado, California, Kansas and Wyoming have taken definite action commending the woman's vote, and the Denver Chamber of Commerce has done the same.

In addition Kansas, Washington, North Dakota, Arizona, Utah and California have memorialized the Congress of the United States in behalf of the federal woman suffrage amendment.

Why the Churches Should Help

IN November, 1916, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party offered two prizes for essays. One was for the best answer to the question, "Why the rural woman wants to vote," and the other, "Why the Churches should help women get equal suffrage." The first prize was to be $10 in cash to the winner in each subject. Five other prizes were to be given for essays worthy of note. These prizes consisted of subscriptions to magazines, both grave and gay. Magazine editors co-operated cordially and among the prize subscriptions were: *The New Republic, Good Housekeeping, Vogue, Fashionable Dress, Metropolitan* and others.

A committee of men and women, among whom were Mr. Hamilton Holt of the *Independent*, Mr. Lawrence Abbott of the *Outlook*, Mr. John Dillon, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Dr. Charles McFarland and others made the final selections for the prize.

The prize winner in the contest for the essay on the rural woman's right to vote was Mrs. E. May Butler of Arcade, New York. The right to reprint her article was reserved by one of the coöperating magazines. The first prize winner of the Church essay was Mrs. H. E. Jones, Presbyterian Manse, Ovid, New York.

One reason for the Suffrage Party's offer of these prizes was the sense of the unspoken feeling on suffrage in two classes of women: those who live in isolated regions and those who do the humdrum work for the support of the Church, without which no Church of any denomination would survive.

This latter point is brought out clearly in Mrs. Jones's essay, a few paragraphs of which follow:

"It is a true and worthy saying that the cause of woman suffrage has been given its birth by reason of the conviction of social responsibility, which is one of the main characteristics of modern life. What then, might be asked, is the proper attitude of the Churches toward the giving of the ballot to women? Why should the Churches help in making this cause a thorough success?

1. "Because woman suffrage is a movement of common justice, and justice is a fundamental element in Christianity.

"It is also clearly evident that there is but one moral standard in the Bible; and that there is no

(Continued on page 402)

Why the Churches Should Help

(*Continued from page* 401)

such thing as sex in Christianity. There is not one code of morals for men and another for women. They are both on the platform of equality before the judgment bar of God. But what absurdity and injustice there is in the fashion of earthly governments in demanding of woman taxation without representation, and in placing her on a par with babes, imbeciles and criminals!

"Woman is not asking for the ballot simply as a favor from the courteous, chivalric masculine spirit, or because of the feeling of self-importance and self-pride, or because of any selfish desire, but simply on the ground of common justice—because her right of suffrage is essentially a part of honest government. By reason of this the spirit of the Master is in the movement and therefore the coöperation and activity of His Church should and must necessarily follow.

2. "Because woman suffrage is an added weapon for clean government, and clean government is one of the aims of Christianity.

"The giving of the ballot to woman, not only gives to her the possibility to be a mighty weapon for clean government, but when we consider her work in other states where they have equal suffrage; when practically all the leaders in reform social work are ardent advocates of votes for women; when the vicious interests in every case are opposed to woman suffrage, viz., the rum traffic, and the political henchmen, and when we consider that woman is in the majority in our Churches, and in the minority in our jails and penitentiaries, her right of suffrage becomes not only a possibility of being a weapon for clean government but a well-nigh certainty.

3. "Because woman suffrage makes for a real democracy, and democracy is in complete harmony with the spirit of Christianity.

"It is frequently said that we have in this country the finest democratic government in the world—and the best possible. However, this is not altogether true. It is more in the seeming and in the making than in the actual—partial rather than full and complete. 'So long as we have the right of self-government for only one-half of the people,' says one of the leaders in American life, 'the right of self-government for the other half is of more vital consequence to the nation than any other question.' The Rev. John Talbot Smith, ex-president of the Catholic Summer School of America, says, 'From the day that suffrage entered the world, it became evident that women should enjoy it as well as men. It is the only weapon of democracy, and democracy is no respecter of persons, sexes or conditions.'

"Let the people of the Church fully understand and heed what the social prophets within her own fold are saying—that it is her task to fight for the square deal in society—that one cannot get along very far in social work without discovering a moral principle—a religious principle which is vitally related to the deepest spiritual experience. And to do this devotedly is to receive the revelation that brotherhood and democracy are one spirit."

Strengthen America

(*Continued from page* 400)

Most of the arguments against the right of suffrage are based upon alleged experience, in connection with which, because of their political limitations, women have not had an opportunity to give any indication of the value of their services in deciding upon questions of social welfare.

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1. **Adult labor.**
2. **Wages—**
   - **a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.**
   - **b. Equal pay for equal work.**
   - **c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.**
   - **d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee — and that other wage questions be submitted to it.**
3. **The eight-hour day.**
4. **One day rest in seven.**
5. **Prohibition of night work for women.**
6. **Standards of sanitation and fire protection.**
7. **Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.**
8. **Prohibition of tenement house labor.**
9. **Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.**
10. **Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.**

Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.

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Last Laughs

SHE: "Why do you never call me 'dear' any more?"

HE: "Do you want Hoover to tell me I must give you up, and offer me a substitute?"—*Judge.*

MUTT: "Boys will be boys."

NUTT: "What about the girls?"

MUTT: "Oh, they have to be whatever fashion dictates."—*Awgwan.*

Two shiftless fellows, not inclined to overwork, were sitting on a fence and discussing the advantages of bigamy.

"It must shore be a heaven o' bliss!" said one. "Just think, two sources o' revenue!"—*Life.*

Among celebrities of whom a brief account was demanded in class occurred the great names of Copernicus and Galileo. The view of these worthies taken by one youthful writer was as follows: "Copernicus is a mixture of copper and nickel. Galileo cared for none of these things."—*Nineteenth Century.*

Captain Jones was a very round-shouldered and eccentric officer.

On a particularly dark night in Egypt, while practicing his company in outpost duty, he approached one of the sentries who failed to halt him.

In a great rage the officer demanded of the now trembling sentry the reason why he had omitted to challenge him.

"If you please, sir," stuttered the confused soldier, "I thought you was a camel."—*London Fun.*

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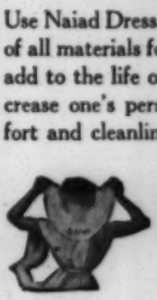

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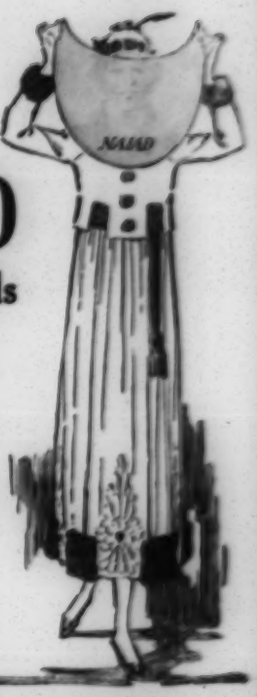

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The course followed by British women in their conquering march to enfranchisement by act of Parliament?

How woman suffrage for England, Scotland and Wales depends upon the fate of the Representation of the People Bill?

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